THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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MOBS THRONG PARIS STREETS

Great Anti-Dreyfus Meeting Broken Up by Zola Supporters.

THE POLICE WERE POWERLESS

Bloody Fight Occurs Between Two Factions In Convention Hall.

SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT IS URGED

Friends of Imprisoned Captain Finally Drive Their Enemies from Meeting—Members Lose Influence and a Revolution Seems Imminent.

Paris, January 17.—A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting tonight at the Tivoli Vaux hall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by police mounted and on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement.

At 9 o'clock, on the opening of the meeting, the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, jesticulating, shouting "A bas Zola," "Vive l'armee" and "Vive la revolution sociale." The members of the anti-Semite committee displayed banners bearing the inscription, "Death to the Jews" and other inscriptions.

It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and of others bent on opposing the students.

On M. Guerin, the president, proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place, in which two officials were injured.

M. Thiebaud delivered an address, denouncing the Jews and urging the meeting to support the government.

Tumults and fights for the banners continued, with shouting, whistling and singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole," while M. Thiebaud proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor."

The scene now became a saturnalia. The anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying, "Vive l'arme."

The hall partially emptied, but soon the anarchists returned and, breaking open the great doors, began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished and the anarchists became masters of the situation. The meeting broke up, and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune, led by M. Courtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting "Conspuez Rochefort" (Spit upon Rochefort), and "Long live Zola."

The disturbances continued, the anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood.

The interest was not transferred to the streets, where the police had been reenforced by the republican guards. At 10 o'clock this evening large bodies of students, flourishing the tri-color, and shouting "Vive l'armee," proceeded in the direction of the military club in the Avenue de l'Opera. The troops cleared the Place de la Republique and charged the bodies of students. A large force is protecting the military club.

Several were arrested. The demonstrators then proceeded, shouting "Conspuez Zola," to the offices of The Temps, The Aurore and The Libre Parole, but the police again dispersed them. Near midnight 500 students, led by M. Millevoyé, re-assembled at the military club, but they met with the same fate. In the melee some were wounded and others arrested. Ultimately M. Millevoye obtained permission of the police to march before the club, crying, "Vive L'Armee."

By midnight those who had been arrested were released and quiet had been restored in the Place de l'Opera. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere. At this hour (midnight) M. Blanc, the prefect of police has just personally taken the direction of the men who are protecting the military club through fear of further trouble.

Telegrams from numerous provincial towns report student manifestations at Marseilles, where the windows of Jewish shops have been broken. At Nantes there have been some attacks on shops and on the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested.

The events of the past few days are beginning to produce a feeling of panic in Jewish circles. Both the business and private houses of the Rothschilds and other wealthy people are guarded by special detectives and gendarmes for fear lest the "Drumont" crusade produce a sudden popular outbreak.

A heavy fog settled over the city this afternoon and made it difficult to ascertain until late exactly what had happened. It seems that, fearing disorders, a large body of police moved in the direction of the Pantheon about 4 o'clock and barred the bridges across the Seine. Half an hour later the students, issuing from their lecture rooms, filled the place du Pantheon.

An agitated crowd, shouting "Conspuez Zola!" and raising other cries, moved in the direction of the bridges. Several attempts to cross the river were frustrated; but eventually a large number reached the place de la Republique. In one case the crowd stopped in front of a shop that bore the name "Lev." shouting:

"Death to the Jews! Let us pillage! Let us pillage!"

The students at the rear, ignorant of the cause of delay, pushed on and the mass continued its onward course, after attempts in various directions to reach the principal boulevards, always frustrated by the police. Many were arrested. The students were now joined by the riff-raff of the city, but finally desisted till the evening meeting. The students, having the sympathy of the authorities, were also treated with unusual forbearance by the police, who only kept them within necessary bounds. According to some accounts twenty people were wounded in the cavalry charge outside the Tivoli hall, which the police eventually cleared. The imprisoned committee in the tribune were unable to make themselves heard and hung out a placard announcing that the proceedings were closed.

There is no doubt that the policy of the government is beginning to be strongly assailed. General Billot, minister of war, is specially the object of attacks, and the smallness of the majority in the chamber of deputies today indicates the waning of M. Meline's influence.

The cabinet was only saved from defeat by the votes of monarchists and Boulangists. The Libre Parole accuses General Billot of illegally spending 150,000 francs of war office funds in bribing the press during the present crisis.

A special service of police has been organized around the residence of Mathieu Dreyfus. The Soir asserts that M. Zola will call Count Munster, the German ambassador, and Count Tornielli, the Italian ambassador, as witnesses to the innocence of Dreyfus.

The Soir announces that a report embodying the Le Brun-Renaud declarations to the effect that Dreyfus confessed he had delivered secret documents to Germany in order to obtain more valuable information in return, really exists, but it asserts that fresh proof of his treason was discovered a few weeks ago.

THE GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED.

Chamber Votes Against Meline's Request Touching Dreyfus Case.

Paris, January 17.—The lobbies of the chamber of deputies were crowded and there were heated discussions even among the usually cool-headed politicians.

The session opened with a speech from Mr. Jourde, republican, on a minor question respecting prisons, but in view of the impatience of the members, he abandoned his speech on the prison question, which was adjourned until tomorrow.

The minister of war, General Billot, the premier, M. Meline, and M. Cavagnac here entered the house and the president of the chamber, M. Brisson, announced that he had received a request from M. Cavagnac to question the government regarding its Dreyfus note.

M. Meline asked him to adjourn the matter, requesting the chamber to reassure the country by continuing its legislative labors. He said the budget must be voted, and the Dreyfus affair, which had become a party question, should be set aside. Continuing, the premier said:

"The government's policy has already had excellent results at home and abroad and we appeal to the wisdom of the chamber to put an end to the excessive agitation."

The premier concluded with a reference to the honor of the army and the respect due to the judges, and asked for a vote of confidence in the government.

M. Cavagnac refused to be satisfied with this harangue. He declared the terms of the semi-official notes were not acceptable (cheers from the leftists); protested against the silence of the ministers for war at the time the army was attacked, and urged the publication of the alleged confession of Dreyfus. When the vote was taken the house by 310 ayes to 252 nays decided to shelve the discussion.

Several small anti-Dreyfus demonstrations took place this morning in various parts of Paris. None of them was of a serious nature and those taking part in them were quickly dispersed.

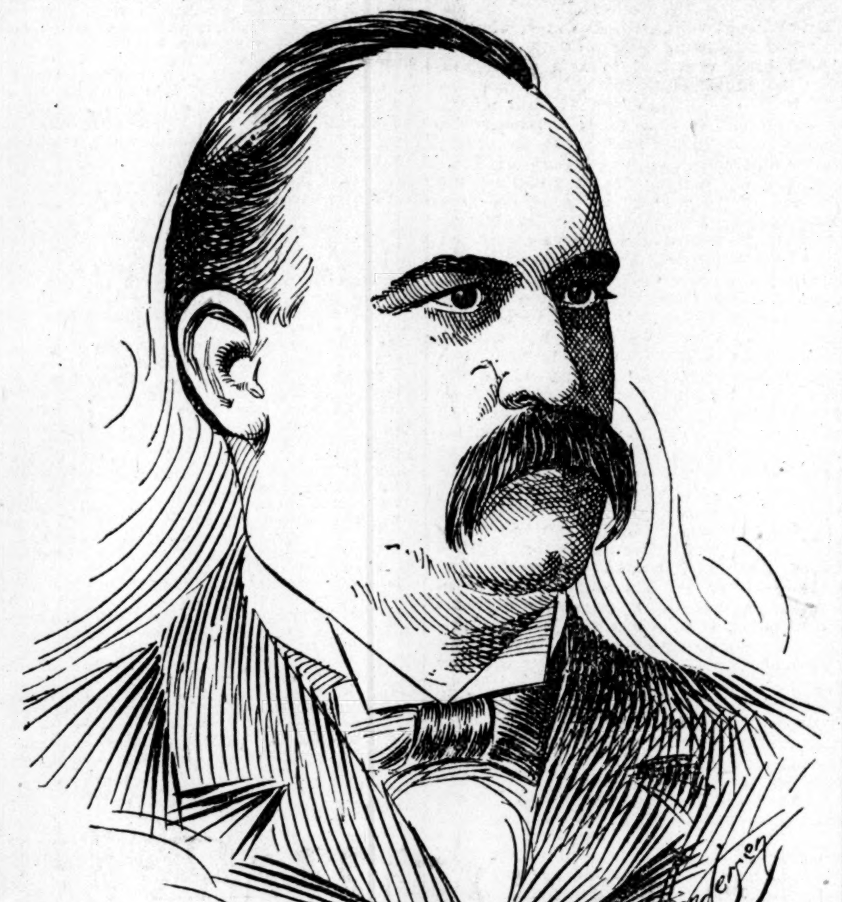
Demonstration Against the Jews.

Marseilles, January 17.—A crowd of 3,000 persons made a demonstration here today against the Jews. They cheered the army club, whose officers appeared upon the balcony shouting, "Vive La France!" and displayed the tri-color, which the crowd cheered frantically.

Another crowd paraded the streets with cries of "Death to the Jews!" and "Shame upon Zola!" They gathered menacingly in front of the synagogue until the police dispersed them.

Students Attack a Newspaper Office.

Lyons, January 17.—Another student demonstration took place here today with cries "Down with Dreyfus!" The office of Le Peuple, which has supported Zola, was attacked, but the staff made a sortie and drove away the students.



HON. J. M. TERRELL.

He Will Be a Candidate to Succeed Himself as Attorney General.

DRESSED AS A DEVIL HE ENTERS CHURCH

Minister Entertains Congregation with Description of His Satanic Majesty.

HIS SON DOES THE REST

Audience Panic Stricken as the Figure Moves Up the Aisle.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAMPLED ON

Stove Is Turned Over and the Building Is Burned Up—The Boy Makes Confession.

Bourbon, Ind., January 17.—Rev. Mr. Akin, pastor of the Flock of Bethel church, Sunday night took for his theme, "His Satanic Majesty." He is an eloquent man and he painted the arch fiend in vivid colors.

At the climax of the description a being, dressed to represent a devil, with large head and switching tail, ambled up the aisle, blowing smoke from its nostrils and bellowing:

"I am the devil and want all of you."

The audience became panic-stricken. Men, women and children were hurled to the floor and trampled upon in the mad rush for the door. In the confusion the stove was upturned and the building caught fire.

Before the horrified members regained their senses the fire had made such headway that all attempt to save the church were in vain.

This morning George Akin, son of the pastor, confessed that he with the help of other boys rigged up a devil suit and knowing the subject of his father's sermon, concealed himself behind a chair and awaited the arrival of the congregation.

BREAD RIOTS RAGE IN ITALY.

Women March to Town Hall and Beg a Reduction in Price.

Ancona, Italy, January 17.—There have been bread riots here arising from a demonstration of women organized by the socialists that proceeded to the town hall to beg a reduction in the price of bread. The mayor promised the measures, but the men then joined the demonstration and stoned several shops.

In the melee that ensued several were hurt. A number of arrests were made.

A MILLIONAIRE TRAMP DEAD.

Man with an Income of $73 a Day Dies in Paducah, Ky.

Paducah, Ky., January 17.—James Berry, the millionaire tramp, died this morning at the New Richmond hotel, after a two weeks' confinement to his room. He came here a month ago, amusing himself on the way down on the boat by pitching dollars to the deck hands, giving a ten-dollar prize to the one picking up the largest number of coins.

He stepped off the wharf platform by accident one night shortly after arriving and broke his leg in two places, and this injury caused his death. He inherited a fortune which brought in about $73 a day, from a relative in New York last year.

Since that time he had been living in princely style at the best hotels in the larger cities. He had tramped around the world and had letters from many foreign potentates.

Berry was a great admirer of William J. Bryan, the late candidate for president, and when he married went to Salem, Ill., Bryan's birth place, to have the nuptial knot tied.

TO BE BURIED IN WASHINGTON.

Remains of General Butterworth on the Way to the National Capital.

Thomasville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The remains of Benjamin Butterworth, who died in this city Sunday afternoon, from Bright's disease, left here today for Washington, D. C., where they will be interred. Mrs. Butterworth, widow of the deceased, Mrs. Howe and daughter and two sons, William and Frank Butterworth, who have been here the past two weeks, accompanied the body.

General Butterworth's death, while not altogether unexpected, was quite a shock to his family and friends. Up to within an hour of his death it was thought that he was doing as well as usual. His turn for the worse was very sudden, and there was barely time to summon the family to his bedside before he died.

WOLCOTT ROASTS SECRETARY CAGE

Relates His Experience Abroad To Crowded Senate Chamber.

HIS AUDIENCE WAS ATTENTIVE

Showed That Republican Policy of Gold Standard Was a Great Evil.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE SHOWN

Convincing Proof That None of the Foreign Powers Could Be Counted on To Aid in Solving the Present Monetary Question.

Washington, January 17.—(Special.)—The strongest indorsement which the democratic demand for independent action in the restoration of silver has yet had, all things considered, was which came from Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, in a notable speech delivered in the senate today. It was his long-looked-for speech explaining the failure of the monetary commission of which he was chairman. It was a carefully prepared document, giving in narrative form the story of this last in the long list of international fiascos, and the fact that it was scheduled for today had the effect of filling the galleries to overflowing and crowding the floor of the senate with members of the house, ex-senators and others, to whom the privilege of the floor is extended.

No man could ask for a more attentive audience, and Wolcott was, in his deliverance, fully up to his reputation of orator. There was small comfort to his fellow republicans in his declarations. In picturesque terms he pictured the evils of the gold standard. He scored Secretary Gage mercilessly, and while he professed his conviction that the president is a friend of bimetallism, what he said was in reality the finest sarcasm, emphasizing to the country the wide divergence between the president's talk and his action in having at the head of his treasury department a man who was employing his every effort to strengthening the grip of the gold standard on this country.

Gold Standard a Great Evil.

Senator Wolcott's speech was throughout a clear-cut demonstration that all that the democrats and their silver allies have contended is true; that there is no possible hope for any substantial results from further efforts toward international action; that the gold standard is an unmixed and unqualified evil to which the people of this country will never submit; and yet he concludes by declaring that he hopes for ultimate success on the line of international bimetallism. He convinced everybody, except perhaps himself, that his conclusion was at utter and absolute variance with his promises. He showed how the politics of most of the capitals of Europe and the press of London and other capitals are dominated and controlled by the money power. He declared that the famine in India was not a famine of food, but of money, and that all the troubles there were traceable to the action of Great Britain in closing the India mints to silver and the consequent depression in the value of silver. He told of obstacles with which the commission had to content—the fall in the price of silver; tariff legislation that created a feeling of unfriendliness, though he declared this had nothing to do with the final result; the talk of the representatives of the New York bankers who were sent abroad for that purpose; the talk of the director of the mint and the late comptroller of the currency, and of the secretary of the treasury. The latter declarations he found it hard to explain or to believe that they had been made by a member of the cabinet in the face of the president's efforts in favor of international bimetallism, manifested through his indorsement of this comission.

In summarizing the present situation he declared that it is useless to count on any co-operation from Great Britain toward international bimetallism. He declared himself out of it so far as future efforts are concerned, but adds here his belief that something can be accomplished some time. In this connection he gets in another covert rap at the president by saying that this can be accomplished only with the hearty support of the president and congress. He declared that Secretary Gage's bill would "reach limbo long before it reached the senate," and indicated that no legislation on that line could hope to get through congress. In short, his speech is an interesting and valuable contribution to the money discussion, because it sustains in every detail the democratic contention against the gold standard and in favor of independent action as the only possible method of securing relief.

It is, in effect, a notice to the republican party that there is no use longer holding out the specious hope of international action if that action is dependent upon Great Britain, as the republicans have declared it must be; and it tears from the administration its mask of pretense. Though not stated in so many words, it is a demand for the resignation of the secretary of the treasury, and ought to force McKinley to come out openly for the gold standard or get rid of his financial adviser.

The speech has made a great sensation in political circles, and the democrats are jubilant over it.

Mr. Wolcott introduced his subject by saying that he was glad to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission, but that in doing so, he spoke unofficially, "not

Continued on Second Page.

SLEW THE GIRL HE LOVED AND HIMSELF

Young Man Assaults His Bride-To-Be and Then Kills Her.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS QUICKLY

Herbert Seeley and Miss Caro Found Dead in the Woods.

HIS HEAD WAS NESTLED IN HER LAP

Young Floridian Dies with Three Heavy Sins Charged to His Account.

Pensacola, Fla., January 17.—Last Friday night Herbert Seeley and Miss Alice Caro, of Warrington, a town surrounding the navy yard, left in a buggy to attend a party at Millview, about ten miles away.

They arrived safely and were among the gayest of all the guests. Dancing was kept up until after midnight and about 2 a. m. the young couple left to return home. Miss Caro and her escort did not appear at Warrington Saturday, but no alarm was felt by her family as it was supposed that she remained over with a relative who resides near Millview.

It was learned yesterday evening that the couple left Millview the night of the party and the young lady had not stopped at the home of her relatives.

This morning a searching party was organized and near a bridge, a few miles from Millview, the horse attached to the vehicle was found tied to a tree. A few yards farther away, in a clump of trees, the bodies of the young people were found, both dead. The young lady had been killed by a pistol ball which entered her head near the ear and the young man had been killed by a pistol ball which had shattered his skull. His head was lying on the young lady's lap.

Coroner Jones, of this city, was notified and he held an inquest.

After viewing the bodies and surroundings the coroner's jury was convinced that the young man had assaulted the young lady and then killed her and subsequently committed suicide.

Miss Caro was about twenty years of age and was the daughter of Mrs. Jonas Caro, connected with the lighthouse bureau at the navy yard.

Seeley was about twenty-six years of age and for years has been employed on the lighthouse steamer in this district. It is stated they were engaged to be married and so far as known there was no opposition to their marriage.

The bodies have been removed to their homes and will be buried tomorrow. Both parties were well connected in Warrington and in this city.

FOUND DEAD BY THE ROADSIDE.

Young White Man Charged with Murder of Mulatto Girl.

Selma, Ala., January 17.—(Special.)—News comes from Summerfield, this county, of a horrible murder near that place Saturday night. The dead body of Westina Rivers, a country mulatto girl, was found in the public road leading from Selma. She came to Selma last Saturday morning in a spring wagon with a negro man, but in the afternoon she told the driver, who had brought her in, not to wait for her; that she was going back in a buggy. That was the last time he saw the woman alive.

When discovered the body was not cold. Death was caused by a pistol shot, the ball entering the back of the neck. There had evidently been a struggle. The ground and bloodstains looked as if the body had fallen from a conveyance of some kind and had been dragged to one side of the road, where it was left. A lot of curtains and curtain poles were nicely rolled up and placed near the woman's head. These things showed the prints of bloody fingers. On the opposite side of the road were buggy tracks and the print of a horse's foot and just beyond this was found a bottle containing whisky.

Justice Cook summoned a jury yesterday and held an inquest over the dead body of the girl. The first verdict was that the woman came to her death at the hands of unknown parties, but it seems other evidence was secured that threw suspicion on R. I. Moore, a young white man, and the verdict was changed to that effect. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

BOY MURDERER SENT TO JAIL.

Five-Year-Old Child Victim of a Criminal Fifteen Years of Age.

Philadelphia, January 17.—Samuel Henderson, the fifteen-year-old boy who is chaged with the murder of five-year-old Percy Lockyar, was committed to prison today to await the action of the coroner. There seems little doubt now that Henderson brutally hacked the boy to pieces, and before life was extinct, weighted him down with heavy stones, and threw him in Reddy's creek.

Today's hearing was not without its sad scenes. The boy, apparently unconscious of the extent of his crime, stared stolidly at the magistrate, while his father knelt by his side and wept over and caressed his boy. Mr. Henderson believes his boy guilty, but asserts that he is not in his right mind. Samuel had an attack of typhoid fever some years ago and his father maintains that he has acted strangely ever since.

CLERK SKIPS WITH DIAMONDS.

Boston Banker's Safe Opened and Valuable Jewelry Taken.

Boston, Mass., January 17.—Edward A. Knight, confidential clerk of Dr. J. F. Canning, banker and broker, is reported to the police as missing and with him are supposed to have gone cash, diamonds and jewelry set with precious stones, the total value of the property being somewhere between $25,000 and $40,000.

Dr. Canning's safes are protected by a burglar alarm system, controlled from a local company's office. By the record in this latter office the time of the alleged larceny is reported. On Sunday Knight telephoned the burglar company's office and said he wished to get in the safe. As Knight's voice was known and recognized the safes were opened at 11:57 a. m. and closed twenty-one minutes later.

Dr. Canning says the safes contained between $100,000 and $125,000 worth of valuables of late and while unable just yet to tell accurately what is lost, he thinks $50,000 worth if not more is gone. The police suggest a smaller figure.

CAUCUS MAKES NO NOMINATION

McMillin Men Ask for Immediate Action and Taylor Men for Time.

Nashville, Tenn., January 17.—The democratic caucus of members of the legislature met tonight.

Representative Fitzpatrick, a McMillin man, urged immediate nomination of a United States senator. Mr. Parker, supporter of Governor Taylor, pleaded for delay.

Mr. Brandon, for McMillin, said a short delay would be fair and could hurt no one of the candidates.

The caucus thereupon adjourned until next Wednesday night without voting on the senatorial nomination. The contest for the nomination is becoming exciting.

The city is filled with prominent men from all parts of the state and the prevailing opinion tonight is that Congressman McMillin is in the lead and has the best show now for the nomination.

MR. TERRELL EXPLAINS WHY HE WON'T RUN

Says His Possible Candidacy for Governor Has Become Confused with the Possible Candidacy of Mr. Atkinson for Senator.

Attorney General Terrell's statement in full is as follows:

Addressed to His Friends.

"To the Public—I owe it not alone to myself, but also to the loyal friends who have urged me to pursue a different course, that the following statement should now be made:

"I have had under advisement for some weeks past the determination of the question as to whether or not I should enter the contest for nomination by the democratic party for the office of governor of Georgia to succeed the present incumbent. In the press of official duties pertaining to my office I have given this matter such consideration as time and opportunity have allowed, but in deference to the position of other friends who may be considering this subject in connection with a similar ambition, I wish now to say that I shall not be a candidate for that office.

"As a matter of fact, I am not dissatisfied with the official position which I now hold, and while, like other men, I am not insensible to the allurements of political preferment, I would not, without something other than the dictates of mere ambition, be willing to quit its occupancy. I deem it proper to say, however, that when the assurances of partial friends demonstrated what they thought to be flattering prospects of my success, should I be a candidate, I was led to regard the proposition with some degree of favor.

Result of a Canvass.

"A careful canvass of the situation now reveals to me what I consider a concerted effort to connect my suggested candidacy with what is believed to be the future political ambition of our present most worthy executive. In other words, that my candidacy for this office would be undertaken for and entirely subservient to the furtherance of future political designs. That this is wholly unworthy of consideration, and entirely untrue in fact, needs no confirmation where the facts and circumstances are known. I am perfectly candid when I say that if Governor Atkinson is looking forward to future political preferment, I am not aware of the fact; but on the contrary, have understood his plans and wishes to be to pursue the active practice of his profession, free from the cares and obligations of political office.

Governor Atkinson's Future.

"Certain it is that at no time has there ever been any agreement or understanding, arrangement or undertaking, direct or indirect, which would justify any imputation to this effect. Such suggestions may not have always been made by disinterested parties, and I presume the object of making them can be well understood. I am not certain whether this may be considered legitimate or not in a political contest, but I am not willing by any act of mine to place a friend who has justly earned the good will of the people of the state and whose administration has at least brought them no discredit, in a position so inconsistent with the dignity of the office he holds, and his loyalty to the party which placed him there.

"I have no fear that the people at large would countenance the suggestion referred to, yet I feel sure that the persistent effort to have such understanding go abroad places both him and myself in a position which neither of us do nor will occupy.

"I owe the people of Georgia much for the honors they have given me, and have endeavored in part to discharge this obligation by as faithful service as I could render. I am not aware of anything in my official career which needs or calls for explanation, nor have I sought political preferment at the sacrifice or expense of my friends. I will not do so now, nor in the future, and it is for this reason that I make this announcement in as public a manner as my suggested candidacy has been discussed. Thanking my friends who have so generously extended me their support, and with the kindliest feeling toward the several gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, I must announce as a final conclusion that I shall not become a candidate for the nomination for the office of governor.

J. M. TERRELL.

"Atlanta, Ga., January 17, 1898."

TERRELL NOT A CANDIDATE

He Declares Himself Out of the Gubernatorial Race.

SAYS HE WAS NEVER REALLY IN

Friends Urged Him To Run for Governor, but He Declined.

CANDLER'S CONTENTED COMMENT

When He Hears the News He Says Simply That He Is Glad One Man Has Reached a Sensible Conclusion—Mr. Terrell's Statement.

As soon as Attorney General Terrell found time to do anything yesterday he dictated to his stenographer for the benefit of the public an announcement that he was not a candidate for governor. During most of the day he was compelled to be an auditor in the supreme court, during the hearing of the Flanagan case, and it was not until late in the afternoon that he had sufficient time in which to dictate the statement which appear elsewhere in The Constitution. But late last night Mr. Terrell was induced to talk upon political matters. He said:

"The one thing that distresses me in withdrawing my name from the frequently published lists of candidates for governor is the fact that a newspaper this morning made it appear that my friends had urged me to withdraw. Nothing could have been further from the truth. I have never sought the nomination of my party for governor, but from the very first time that my name was suggested I have received the constant and unwavering support of all my friends. I think the only man who ever suggested the propriety of my withdrawal was the man who wrote the article in this morning's paper.

A Final Decision.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that I have requested my friends to cease to consider me in the light of a candidate, because I felt convinced that there could be no direct issue as to the governorship. A half dozen candidates have been suggested on the other side, and irresponsible newspaper publications have wedded me to the ambition of Governor Atkinson to be a United States senator. There are a few of my friends who know that I paddle my own canoe in politics, but I fear that a large majority of Georgia democrats may think otherwise. For these reasons I have decided not to be a candidate for governor, and I hope my friends will take my decision as final."

Mr. Terrell was asked who he would favor for governor, now that he had retired from the race, and he replied:

"On my word of honor, I have not even thought of supporting anybody. A great deal of work has accumulated in my office, and for some weeks to come I will be too busy with official affairs to consider political matters. So far as I have been able to learn, the friends of Colonel Candler have given him an enthusiastic start that other candidates will find difficulty in overtaking, but I do not undertake to prophesy what the result will be."

"Do you intend to stand as a candidate for re-election as attorney general?" was asked.

Candidate for Re-election.

"That matter is entirely in the hands of my friends, and I am not able to anticipate their desires. As I have said in my official statement, the duties of this office are entirely agreeable to me, and I am not willing to surrender them even for the privilege of becoming a candidate for governor."

Mr. Terrell discussed with the utmost frankness every question propounded to him, and he showed no hesitancy in answering the most personal interrogations. He said he felt that the many foolish publications concerning him warranted his announcement, and when he signed his name to the statement elsewhere published he threw aside his pen with a sigh of relief. Then he said:

"I am going to have the first good night's rest I have had for the past three months."

Colonel Candler Won't Talk.

As soon as Mr. Terrell's announcement became public property all eyes were turned toward Colonel Candler. But Colonel Candler gave not the slightest expression. When a Constitution representative read to him Mr. Terrell's statement he listened very carefully, and in conclusion very carefully said:

"As a citizen of Georgia, I am sorry that Joe has retired from the race. If he had been elected, he would have made a fine governor."

Colonel Candler would say no more than this. Among the politicians who could be found last night the prevailing opinion was that the withdrawal of Mr. Terrell removed the last obstacle in the way of Colonel Candler's nomination for governor. Of course, a good deal was said about Mr. duBignon, but the idea seemed to have gone forth that the distinguished young south Georgian would not be a candidate against the "one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon Roost." The friends of the rugged north Georgian put in a night of celebration, and many of the former supporters of Mr. Terrell joined them.

Will Help Phil Cook.

The withdrawal of Mr. Terrell led to several other ripples on the surface of political events. It meant the retirement of Senator Harry F. Dunwody, of Glynn; Representative Hewlett A. Hall, of Coweta, and the Hon. John W. Akin, president of the Georgia Bar Association, as candidates for attorney general, and it very materially improved the chances of Senator Phil Cook, of Lee, whose friends are booming him for secretary of state. Had Mr. Terrell entered the race for governor, Senator Dunwody would have been a most formidable candidate for attorney general, and this would have brought out three conspicuous aspirants for state places from south Georgia. Under present circumstances, the southern end of the state will have but two candidates—Senators Stevens and Cook.

FIGHT FOR WAGES IS ON IN EARNEST

Big Mills in New Bedford Silent and Dark.

EMPLOYEES ARE ALL IDLE NOW

Great Strike Because of Reduction in Pay Is on in Seriousness.

ALL NEW ENGLAND IS AFFECTED

Struggle Will Be Closely Watched by Operatives and Owners Throughout the East—No Trouble Has Occurred So Far.

Boston, January 17.—The fight between employer and employee in the New England cotton mills is on and what it will lead up to cannot be foretold.

The great corporations in New Bedford are silent and thousands of operatives are idle, while here and there discontent cropped out all day, the most serious being at Biddeford, Me., where 3,200 persons refused to work, thus closing two mills, and at Lewiston, where one mill was crippled by 400 weavers staying out. The general wage reduction is estimated to effect 125,000 persons in about 150 mills, although these mills have previously adopted the new schedule and several others have given notice of immediate reductions.

Here and there dissatisfaction was brought to the notice of agents and overseers over minor grievances, and in most cases these were either remedied or an inquiry promised.

Tonight finds the textile operatives everywhere intently interested in the New Bedford struggle, for here the test of strength and endurance will come, and upon the outcome will depend the question of an industrial battle the entire length and breadth of the New England states. The chief point in this battle will be discipline and the first command of organized labor brought well nigh perfect obedience. The day passed peacefully, but one incident is in some quarters feared as a forerunner of the odds the strikers will take if driven to desperation.

From the point of view of the mill owners the New Bedford situation is now a lockout. Intervention by the state board of arbitration this week is hardly likely to be allowed and no overt act on the part of the strikers and no attempt to open a mill is expected for a number of days.

The New Bedford strikers will receive strike money from operatives elsewhere, but the sum total will be reserved until a protracted battle brings on want and hardships, which they will then try to relieve.

All the New Bedford mills opened at bell time as usual. When no help came in lights went out, speed stopped, overseers and second hands prepared to make everything snug and mill gates were closed indefinitely. The labor unions did little work today except to carry out plans of campaign which will be developed only when the faint-hearted weavers seek to return to work.

Of the other strikes little has developed in them as yet to forecast the future. The Laconia and Pepperell mill operatives in Biddeford struck because they were anxious to, while the weavers in the Androscoggan mill, Lewiston, simply took matters into their own hands regardless of other departments. These two strikes, while on identical issues, will serve only as minor fights along the line unless the strike fever grows and they become the nucleus of a general fight in Maine cities. One other minor fight now on is that at Burlington, Vt., where the Queen City mills shut down indefinitely because the operatives refused point blank to accept the reduction. This trouble, however, began a number of days ago, but reached the acute stage today.

Taking the day's events throughout New England it may conservatively be said that things came to pass just as expected. It is the immediate future which awakens apprehensions.

It is estimated that the reduction means a loss of between $75,000 and $85,000 a week to the wage-earners in the six states, and the additional loss to the strikers in the various centers if they remain idle even for a short time will swell this amount to a much larger figure.

Too many mothers are helpless invalids. A mother's proudest and happiest privilege is to help an ambitious son in his early struggles to attain eminence in his chosen walk of life. To such a son, a robust mother, a grand mother with a healthy mind in a healthy body, is the best counselor and the best spur. Many mothers are sickly, fretful, helpless creatures tortured beyond endurance by the pains of their own wrecked constitutions. An ambitious youth receives but little encouragement or sound advice who appeals to such a mother. Most ill-health among women is due to weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. If these parts are weak and diseased the entire system suffers.

The most wonderful remedy for all weakness and disease of the distinctly female organism is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It allays inflammation, soothes pain and imparts vigor and health to these delicate organs. It makes healthy mothers and capable wives. It prepares a woman for motherhood. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period and makes parturition easy and almost painless. Over 90,000 women have testified to its virtues, in writing. Druggists sell it.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to suffering ladies," writes Mrs. J. Ferguson, Box 29, Douglas Station, Selkirk Co., Manitoba. "After suffering untold tortures I thank God I found relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

It don't pay—sickness. Constipation often causes it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, forty of which are contained in a two-inch vial. Druggists sell them and have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

McCLELLAN ATTACKS ARMY

Son of the Union General Says the Service Is Poor.

SPEECH ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Congressmen Discuss the Condition of the Regular Soldiery Rank and File.

Washington, January 17.—This was District of Columbia day in the house, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill.

The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan, of New York, a son of General George B. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. He asserted that we were woefully unprepared for war should a crisis come, and contended for modern methods in organization, equipment and supplies, which would enable the United States to meet an emergency.

Mr. Lewis, of Washington, also made a speech that attracted attention in denunciation of trusts, which, he declared, were threatening the liberties of the country.

The consideration of the army appropriation bill was not completed today.

In the course of the general debate Mr. Griffith, republican, of Iowa, defended the policy of retiring army officers on three-quarters pay.

Mr. McClellan, democrat, of New York, declared the army was little better than a clumsily organized national police force, topheavy with the gold lace of staff officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than falls to the lot of a member of the police force. The army should, he declared, be entirely reorganized. He said this in no spirit of jingoism, but for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to the fact that we were paying a large price for a very inefficient army, utterly unprepared for war, while a very small additional expenditure, with proper reorganization, would work wonders. Mr. McClellan went into a detailed discussion of the various branches of the service. Our infantry formations, he said, would have been considered excellent in the seventeenth century. He criticised particularly the organization of the cavalry. As indicating the poor quality or condition of the mounts purchased for the cavalry, he said we were each year replacing 25 per cent of the cavalry horses, while in Europe, Austria, for instance, but 12 per cent of the cavalry horses were replaced annually. One of the gravest defects in the present organization, he said, was the lack of a properly instructed and competent staff. In the modern sense of the word we had no staff. Our ammunition plant was, he said, hopelessly deficient. At the present rate of accumulated reserve, he said, at the end of five years we would only have enough ammunition to supply the infantry for two days at the firing rate of the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Lewis, democrat, of Washington, made a vigorous speech against any increase of the army. He created something of an innovation by taking his position in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum and speaking to the house face to face as to a congregation. He charged that the trusts were in control of the country and constituted the mailed hand of power behind the decrees of the courts. If the army were increased the people would, he said, be justified in asking whether it was not to be used to barricade the courts and break down everything that means the freedom of the government.

He quoted a telegram which he said Senator Hanna had received from Frankfort, Germany, signed by A. Seligman, as follows:

"I congratulate you on your election. It is most satisfactory to me."

That message, he said, came from the man who helped to place a mortgage on this government of $200,000,000. Its insolence, he said, had no parallel in history save in the message sent by Pontius Pilate to the executioner of Jesus Christ congratulating him that his work was well done.

Mr. Grosvenor interrupted to ask if Mr. Lewis was aware that Mr. Seligman was an American citizen.

"I am," responded Mr. Lewis. "He is an unpatriotic citizen." (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Grosvenor recalled the fact that Mr. Seligman, with the credit of his house, rendered invaluable aid to the union cause during the war. To this Mr. Lewis replied with the statement that Mr. Seligman had removed his residence from this country at a time when he feared the income tax law would compel him to pay his share to the support of the government.

"He is the last man," said he, "whom I should take pride in calling an American citizen."

Mr. Hull, republican, of Iowa, chairman of the commitete on military affairs, expressed concurrence in the views of Mr. McClellan to the extent that he believed that the army should be reorganized, as the present organization was obsolete. The discussion of the needs of the army was continued by Messrs. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama; Cox, democrat, of Tennessee, and others.

Without completing the bill the committee arose and at 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

GAGE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Secretary Discusses Banking and Currency at Length.

Washington, January 17.—Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild were before the house committee on banking and currency today for a further discussion of the pending plans for currency reform. Mr. Gage assented to Mr. Walker's question that he appeared as a banker and financier of long experience to aid the committee.

Mr. Gage and Mr. Fairchild alternated in giving their views, which in the main governed the general operations of banking and the conditions most conducive to profitable circulation.

Mr. Gage said it would be impossible in this country to have a general rate of interest as prevails in England, where the Bank of England fixed the rate. Here it varied in the many states under statutory law, and the banks of the country had never been able to coalesce on a ruling rate of interest.

Mr. Fowler asked if a 6 per cent rate of interest would not almost invariably stop the flow of gold from this country. Mr. Fairchild thought it would if the gold standard was in operation.

Mr. Gage responded to another extended question that confidence depended upon the assurance of coin redemption.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL SIMPSON.

He Was Recording Secretary to Governor Johnston.

Montgomery, Ala., January 17.—(Special.) The remains of the late James B. Simpson were buried from St. Peter's Catholic church this morning, the Gregorian high mass being said over them. They were then borne to Oakwood cemetery and there interred. Business at the capitol was suspended during the morning. The weather was inclement, but the funeral was very largely attended.

Mr. Simpson was recording secretary to Governor Johnston at the time of his death. He was a newspaper man of exceptionally fine ability and was one of the most popular men in Alabama politics.

ELECTRIC CURRENT USED ON A RACER

Device for Forcing Speed Out of a Horse Causes Trouble.

FOUND AT NEW ORLEANS TRACK

Owner and Two Jockeys Fined for Using an Ugly Trick.

THE ELECTRIC BATTERY WAS HID IN A PAD

Horses Are Made More Rapid by the Use of a Current Under the Saddle.

New Orleans, January 17.—The favorites shared the honors of today's racing with the outsiders, each winning three of the six events. The weather was clear and the track heavy. The sensation of the day was the discovery of an electric device for nefarious use in the possession of R. Rodgers, a small owner and trainer, and this led to the issuance of the following order:

"R. Rodgers, Jockey Castro and Jockey Chinn are fined $50 each for having brought on the grounds or having had in their possession during the meeting an imitation lead pad containing an electric battery so arranged as to stimulate the speed of a horse. The case against the other parties implicated in the affair is continued."

FIRST RACE—Seven and a half furlongs: Carlotta C, 105, C. Combs, 10 to 1, won; Loyalty, 104, Songer, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Viscount, 109, T. Burns, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:43. Sister Clara, Mellie, Dr. Simpson, Vanessa, Domingo, Masterpiece, Lulu Fry and Laura Cotta also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Mr. Easton, 94, C. Clay, 9 to 2, won; Caddie C, 101, Thompson, 8 to 1 and even, second; The Doctor, 101, Kitley, 30 to 1, third. Time 1:58. French Gray and Laura May also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Urania, 103, T. Burns, 3 to 5, won; Lauretta D, 94, C. Clay, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Elenor Mc, 94, Songer, 25 to 1, third. Time 1:20½. Maggie F, Annie Jenton and Terranet also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, one mile: Sea Robber, 101, T. Burns, 11 to 10, won; David, 110, Caywood, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Surmount, 93, Songer, 20 to 1, third. Time 1:48. Wells Street, Elkin, Dockstader, Springtime and Sallie Cliquet also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Tom Tingley, 102, Southard, 15 to 1, won; Aunt Maggie, 105, A. Barrett, 4 to 1, second: Nannie Davis, 105, T. Burns, 7 to 2, third. Time 1:20. Jennie S, The Editor, Laurel Leaf, Dr. O'Brien, Mary Leighton, Speckled Trout, Topling and Marklein also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs, selling: Al Lone, 103, F. Campbell, even money, won; Teeta May, 105, C. Clay, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Vencedor, 107, N. Turner, 50 to 1, third. Time 1:27¼. Blackingbrush, Second Attempt, Impetus, Pitfall, Eugenia Blair, Roentgen and Little Chap also ran.

AMERICAN CONSUL DROWNED

Virginian Located at Colon, Colombia, Meets a Tragic Death.

HE WAS OUT BOAT RIDING

W. W. Ashby, a Master Mechanic, the German Consul and Four Others Lost.

Colon, Colombia, January 17, via Galveston, Tex., January 17.—A boating party, consisting of United States Consul W. W. Ashby, Dr. Hafemann, the German, consul; Master Mechanic Mott, and four others are supposed to have been drowned. The body of the boatman has already been recovered.

Later—There is no longer any doubt that the entire party, with the exception of the boatman, was drowned. The accident took place last evening. The boatman reports that the boat was swamped in the high sea.

Boats are scouring the harbor, but the chances of recovering the bodies are slight.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE MEETS

United States Senator To Succeed Gorman Will Be Elected.

Annapolis, Md., January 17.—The Maryland general assembly will begin at noon tomorrow to ballot for a United States senator to succeed the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, whose present term expires in March, 1899.

That a republican will be chosen is reasonably certain, as that party has a majority in both branches of the general assembly, but who the lucky man will be is a matter of the greatest possible uncertainty.

The leading candidates at this time are Judge Louis E. McComas, of Washington county; Major Alex Shaw, Baltimore City; General Thomas J. Shyrock, of Baltimore City, and ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore City.

LEGISLATURE NOW IN SESSION.

Tennesseans Decide To Elect United States Senator January 25th.

Nashville, Tenn., January 17.—(Special.)—The legislature assembled at noon today and each branch was in session about two hours, the larger part of the time being consumed in the reading of Governor Taylor's message, and 2,000 copies were ordered printed.

The senate adopted Mr. Hancock's resolution to print all general bills.

The house elected B. O. Shaw, of Smith county, assistant sergeant-at-arms. In both branches bills were introduced to repeal the privilege tax on cigar and fruit stands; to tax circuses and menageries; to approve the assessments of railroad, telephone and telegraph property in litigation; to provide for back assessing of railroad, telegraph and telephone property for the difference between former assessments and those of 1897, and to prevent taxpayers from enjoining the certification of taxes, placing a penalty of 15 per cent on taxpayers who seek to interfere with the collection of taxes, placing $700 privilege tax on wholesale cigarette dealers and $150 on retailers.

Mr. Johnson, of Davidson, introduced a resolution criticising Judge Clark's decision and calling on congress to investigate and pass measures defying the measures of the federal judiciary.

A resolution was introduced in the house to elect a United States senator January 25th.

Cut of 10 to 11 Per Cent.

Providence, R. I., January 17.—A cut-down of from 10 to 11 per cent went into effect in a majority of the Rhode Island cotton mills today. This affects the mills controlled by B. B. & R. McKnight, Goddard Bros. and the Lippitt company. The operatives employed in these mills number about 11,500 and the weekly payroll is about $78,000. Sixteen other concerns operated from this city also put the reduction of wages into effect today. These mills represent a total of 495,564 spindles, 11,983 looms, 5,814 operatives and a pay roll of $39,375 a week.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each package.

LODGE'S IMMIGRANT BILL PASSES SENATE

Incomer's Age Cannot Be Less Than 16 Years and Health Good.

SOME EDUCATION REQUIRED

Foreigner Must Be Able To Read and Write in Some Language.

BUT AGED PERSONS HAVE MORE LATITUDE

New Act Does Not Apply to Persons Coming Into United States from Cuba at Present.

Washington, January 17.—The senate today passed the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The proceedings were the most interesting and important that have characterized any single day's work of the senate during the present senate. In anticipation of them the galleries were crowded at an early hour.

Quite unexpectedly, Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of today's session. Mr. Foraker, the senior senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term, which will expire on March 4, 1899, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him.

Mr. Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice President Hobart administered the oath.

The immigration bill was then taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which by previous agreement it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, providing that the ability on part of the immigrant either to read or write should be accepted as a sufficient test of his literacy was adopted by a vote of 42 to 22. Another amendment by Mr. Spooner, providing that the members of the family accompanying an immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies, was also adopted.

Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed. The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28.

The bill provides that all immigrants physically capable and over sixteen years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not able to read or write who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age and capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent, may accompany the immigrant or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age qualified under the law; and wife or minor child not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and may come to join the husband or parent who is qualified.

The act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, while supporting the general character of the bill, pointed out a feature, which, he said, was indefensible, namely, that requiring an immigrant to both read and write portions of the United States constitution. Rather than support the provision requiring the immigrant to write, as well as read, he would be compelled to vote against the bill.

The bill was placed on its passage and passed by a vote of 42 to 28, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Davis, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, (Conn.) Platt, (N. Y.); Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson and Wolcott—45.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Heitfeld, Jones, (Ark.); Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Walthall and White—28.

WOLCOTT ROASTS SECRETARY GAGE

Continued from First Page.

committing his associates in the slightest degree either to his opinions or reductions."

Taking up the subject of his remarks he said that when congress met a year ago, soon after the national election, there was a universal expression by the republican membership in the senate that the pledge of the part in its St. Louis platform to promote international bimetallism by every means in its power was an undertaking to be faithfully carried out without evasion or delay.

He then gave an account of the appointment of the commission, saying that all three of its members were bimetallists.

"Our views were," he said, "known to the president before our appointment; there was no one of us who did not and does not believe that the financial question overshadows all others and that continued adhesion to the single gold standard means only disaster to our agricultural and commercial interests."

The committee had, he said, in its six months' stay abroad, visited only London and Paris, and he added, that whatever measure of success or failure had been meted out to the commission, "it had been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support."

The language of the law had been the commissions' guide, and there "were never at any time," he said, "instructions given us that sought in the slightest degree to change or hamper or limit the full powers conferred upon us by law."

Summing up the favorable conditions under which the commission operated Mr. Wolcott said: "We have had then a law broad and full in its powers; we have been free to act under its provisions; our views have been identical and earnestly favoring an international agreement; and we have had the hearty support of our ambassador at the court of St. James. There has been no moment that we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the chief executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the republican party, pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement."

The failure of former international conferences, he said, made it evident that unless some prior understanding was arrived at with some of the commercial nations another failure would be the result of an international conference at this time and as France, Germany and Great Britain had within the year made declarations favorable to silver it was decided to bring the subject to the attention of these various countries and naturally the first turn was made to France, for many reasons, but above all because of Premier Melino's belief in bimetallism.

In France, he said, the question of bimetallism was regarded as strictly an international question and it was agreed that France and the United States should unite in presenting the question to Great Britain. He contended for the importance of the preliminary understanding with France because of the large per capita circulation of that country.

"Has England ever adhered to her assurances of the 17th of March, 1896, countries representing more than half of the total money of Europe and the United States would have agreed, prior to a conference, that upon terms to be settled at such conference they would reopen their mints to the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver."

The Joint Negotiations.

Mr. Wolcott then detailed at some length the joint negotiations on the part of the American commissioners and the French ambassador in England. At first, he said, there seemed but few difficulties in the way, and he quoted the resolutions of the house of commons and the utterances of Mr. Balfour and Sr. Michael Hicks-Beach of March 17, 1896. "We were not, therefore," he continued, "intruders. We could present ourselves with the certainty of that reception which must follow direct and open invitation. And the welcome we had the right to expect we received. From the day we reached England until we left it finally in October our official treatment was everything that could be desired. The English ministry, in terms, asked the French ambassador and ourselves to suggest wherein, in our opinion, England could internally contribute to a solution of the question and at the same time retain for her own people the gold standard; and what are termed the 'proposals' were not volunteered and were made only by way of suggestion at the explicit request of the Eenglish ministry. When they were received they were treated with full consideration, as were the representaties of the two governments conducting the negotiations."

Mr. Wolcott admitted, however, that it was not surprising that another view should have prevailed in this country—a view, based he said, "on the intemperate and hostile and somewhat brutal utterances of the London press reporting the proposals of the French and American representatives. The newspapers of London, like the newspapers of many of the capitals of the world," he went on, "are dominated by and allied with the banking element and reflect their views and often their expressions. The business of money loaning is an engrossing pursuit, not always lending to the cultivation of the amenities of life, and it is not to be wondered at that the London newspapers, voicing that industry should, in their hostility to a policy of which they disapproved, forget for the moment that courtesy which is due to the stranger within the gates, especially when he comes upon invitation, and that they should be led to characterize proposals as 'impertinent' which were made only upon the request of their own government."

It was perfectly realized from the beginning, he said, that bimetallism for England was out of the question. "India was the vital point of all the negotiations with England, and all other proposals were insignificant in comparison with that respecting the re-opening of the mints of India to the unlimited coinage of silver and the repeal of the order permitting gold to be paid for the government dues and to be exchanged for government rupees."

Many English monometalists of wide influence believe the policy to be a mistaken one, he said.

"And would be glad," he added, "to see the mints re-opened, if it could be done without stimulating the cause of bimetalism and as a separate and distinct action. There was a general opinion, not limited to England, that the Indian government would be quick to avail itself of an opportunity to re-open its mints and would welcome any international attempt toward bimetallism that would raise the value of silver, and would be glad to co-operate in such an attempt. This belief found expression in the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer of March 17th, and I am sure that I violate no confidence when I say that the answer of the Indian government protesting against re-opening Indian mints was as much of a surprise to the English ministry as it was a disappointment to us. While the protest was not final, and while the English government in London could have overruled the objections from India, yet such action would have been contrary to all precedent. As a matter of fact, the home government, it is said, unanimously upheld the report.

Can't Understand India.

"To us," Mr. Wolcott continued, "the India situation is inexplicable. Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth a thousand millions of dollars and more. Today they are worth less than half the sum. By the closing of the India mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher premium on gold, and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India as well the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the past twelve months have served to emphasize. The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food; that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money and not grains. During the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving and its price was a trifle over a cent a pound, less than the price of wheat in England. For all these evils, the loss in the value of the savings of the people, the disadvantage of a different purchasing value for silver in India from that which prevailed in China, the evils of an insufficient volume of money and the enormous injury which commerce suffered through violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange, we offered what we believed to be a remedy. Our offer was refused and the refusal must be considered as final until the failure of the experiment upon which the India government has entered shall be demonstrated.

Mr. Wolcott next enumerated the obstacles with which the commission had to contend, in which he included the remarkable drop in the price of silver, the coincident tariff legislation in the United States and the statements of New York bankers in England, who, he said, sought access to English officials and assured them that any sentiment which had formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead.

"The statements were," Mr. Wolcott said, "of course untrue, but in support of them these people assumed to present interviews and statements of the directors of the mint, a hold-over from the last administration, the late controller of the currency, an equally precious legacy, now out of the public service and translated to a Chicago bank, and pretended statements in letters and interviews from the secreatry of the treasury to the effect that there was no chance for international or other bimetallism and favoring the permanent adoption of the old statement. Nobody in Europe cared a rap what the two minor prophets thought or said, as nobody in this country cares, but the alleged statements of the secretary of the treasury were a different matter. We insisted that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of a mission appointed by the president and whose efforts he was cordially and zealously seconding."

No Help from Great Britain.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the present situation by saying that it is apparent that for the time being it is useless to count on any co-operation from Great Britain toward a bimetallic agreement and that while France actively desires to see silver restored to its old position as a standard of value equally with gold, she insists that the problem is one which demands international action and the co-operation to some adequate extent of other leading commercial nations of the world.

Questions of possible future negotiations between France, the United States and other countries and the question of change of ratio are for the moment held in abeyance. While we hope for continued joint action, France owes no further duty to us.

"It is my sincere conviction," he said, "that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan an enlarged use of that metal as money; and I say this the more freely because I shall give way upon the commission to somebody more fitted for such negotiations and better able to give them his constant time. This result cannot be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience and the persons entrusted with the duty of negotiation must have back of them the hearty support of the president and of congress."

He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like 20 to 1.

Referring to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question, contrasting it with the president's position, he said of Secretary Gage's remarks upon his currency bill:

"The two statements are utterly at variance and contradictory to each other. They cannot be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the secretary. It will reach limbo long before it reaches the senate. But I do not intend to discuss the bill which the president's message specifically does not indorse; and it is premature to criticise the secretary's republicanism, for his advent into the party and the cabinet were practically contemporaneous. We must accept the situation. In my opinion, the great majority of the members of the republican party are bimetallists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the president's own affairs, and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetallism where he has ever stood, there is no serious ground for apprehension. But even in the inconceivable event that the chief magistrate of this people should through the exercise of his judgment, determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its counsels. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away.

"Much of the recent legislation in Europe looking to the increase of gold holdings and the depreciation of silver finds its origin in the exigencies of a situation where readiness for war is the paramount necessity. There is hardly a statesman in Europe who believes the last word has yet been said upon the question of the remonetization of silver, and hardly one who would not welcome an effort to settle the question internationally. Only a few days ago, just before Christmas, in a debate in the French chamber, M. Meline again declared from The Tribune that the French government was at one with the United States on the question of bimetallism. In the face of such a declaration it is as cowardly to abandon the hope as it is false to talk about failure. International bimetallism is to the gold monometallists a stumbling block and to the silver monometallists foolishness, but it is nevertheless a splendid possibility; its accomplishment would be the greatest blessing that could befall our people, and to achieve it we might well afford to sink for the time the hostilities of parties and the bickerings of factions."

LEE'S BIRTHDAY TOMORROW

Ninetieth Anniversary To Be Observed in the City.

SCHOOLS TO TAKE HOLIDAY

Mr. Lucian L. Knight Will Be the Orator of the Day in Rome—Macon To Celebrate.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be celebrated tomorrow.

The occasion will not be celebrated as elaborately as has been the custom, but the day will not be allowed to pass without some exercises of respect being held in honor of the dead statesman.

The schools of the city will take holiday, and exercises will be held under the auspices of the Virginia Society. No banquet will be given, but a meeting of the society has been called for this morning by Major John Courtney, for the purpose of making arrangements.

The day will be observed all over the state. Mr. Lucian L. Knight will be orator of the day at Rome, speaking at the opera house. The exercises at that place will be held jointly under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of the Confederacy, Ladies' Memorial Association and the Confederate Veterans' Association.

An elaborate programme has been prepared by the Macon chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The exercises will be held in the Mulberry street Methodist church. The programme is as follows:

Prayer—Rev. W. W. Pierson.
Music—High School orchestra.
Recitation—John Wilcox.
Duet—Mrs. Stallings and Mrs. Findlay.
Recitation—Richard Willingham.
Song, "His Bright Smile Haunts Me Still!"—Mrs. Williams.
Oration—Colonel Claud Estes.
"Dixie"—Orchestra.

Ayer's
Asthma
Cure

better known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has made a record for its remarkable cures of asthma. Cases that have been considered beyond hope or help have been cured by this remedy. We give two examples of such cures out of the many on record:—

"My mother has been a great sufferer from asthma for the past ten years, and her recovery is almost without a parallel. On account of her advanced age—over seventy—we had but little hopes of ever seeing her well again; but we are sincerely grateful to inform you that she has been entirely cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."
INGLIS BANKS, Tar Brook, N. S.

"I was a sufferer for a long time from asthma, vainly endeavoring to procure relief in the use of ordinary remedies. At length I was induced to try a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first bottle afforded me so much benefit that I continued the use of the remedy until entirely cured."
JOSEPH KLONZ, Charlotte, N. C.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral
put up in half-size bottles, 50 cents.
Full-size bottle, $1.00.

VETERANS RESENT ANDREWS'S STORY

Say That Professor Andrews's History Is Both Untrue and Unfair.

EMINENT HISTORIAN ROASTED

Colonel Tip Harrison and Others Make Strong Refutations.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN

The Veterans Will Give an Entertainment To Raise Money for the Reunion Expenses.

THE CONFEDERATE veterans of Atlanta made an attack last night upon President Benjamin Andrews, of the Brown university, Rhode Island, for certain false statements made in Mr. Andrews' history of the civil war.

The Atlanta camp 159 met at the Gate City Guard's armory, and at the close of the meeting the sensational incident occurred. Mr. Andrews is the author of a history of the United States from its earliest settlement up to the present time. The book contains a history of the civil war and gives a long story of the siege of Vicksburg. It is this particular part of the book that has aroused the veterans here, and they expressed their displeasure last night in no unmistakable terms.

After the routine business of the meeting had been transacted Mr. Tip Harrison arose, holding a copy of Professor Andrews's history in his hand. He read a few extracts from the portion of the book which relates to the Vicksburg siege. Mr. Harrison said he participated in the fighting around Vicksburg and knew the statements of the history to be untrue and unfair to the south. He cited several glaring inaccuracies in the northern man's account of the battle and called upon several veterans who were at Vicksburg during the siege to corroborate his statement. A number of the veterans hastened to substantiate what Mr. Harrison had said, and then a warm roast was given to Mr. Andrews.

The patriotism of the old south was aroused in the veterans who had shed blood in her defense and they bitterly resented the unfairness and alleged untruthfulness of Mr. Andrews. Several inspiring speeches were made denouncing the history as being untrue. Mr. Harrison grew eloquent in his refutation of the story in Andrews's history. He said that he intended to write an article disproving the story, and he asked the veterans if they would sanction the article. Rev. Dr. Lane moved that Mr. Harrison be authorized to prepare the article and give it out for publication with the sanction and authority of the Atlanta camp. This motion was carried. Colonel W. A. Hemphill then moved that a copy of the published refutation be sent to the Scribners, the publishers of Andrews's book, and one to Andrews himself, with a statement saying that the veterans strongly indorsed every word in the article by Mr. Harrison. This motion was also carried.

Several other patriotic speeches were made on the subject and the veterans then adjourned.

The meeting last night was the regular meeting of the Atlanta camp. The only committee to report was the committee on hall. This report was made by Chairman Stratton, who reported that his committee had conferred with the officers of the Gate City Guard and had secured a communication from Mr. Clark, the treasurer of the Guard. This communication was read. It stated that the Guard would be pleased to give the veterans the exclusive use of the armory during the week of the reunion here for the small sum of $25. This includes the reception room, which will be used in receiving the more distinguished visitors who will attend the reunion.

Several suggestions as to plans for raising money for the camp were discussed. The most popular idea seemed to be to give an "old folks' concert." This was considered, and it is likely that the entertainment will be given for the benefit of the camp. Colonel Hemphill stated that he was in communication with Mr. Pope Miller, who had agreed to give a concert. Mr. Charles A. Arnold read a letter from Professor Hotchkiss, of Virginia, who offered to deliver a lecture on Stonewall Jackson for the camp. No definite action was taken on any of these matters.

The Ex-Confederate Messenger, the new paper started last Saturday by Colonel J. Colton Lynes, was made the official organ of the confederate veterans. A number of speeches were made in encouragement of Colonel Lynes in this work. His paper was warmly indorsed by all the veterans.

MORE WATER FOR MONTGOMERY

City Council Resolves To Build a Plant at Once.

Montgomery, Ala., January 17.—(Special.) The city council tonight resolved to build a new waterworks plant—one that will supply the city with an abundance of pure water. Mr. Rice, the owner of the plant which supplies the city with water of very doubtful constituency and of limited supply, demanded about $150,000 more for his property than the council thought it was worth, and all negotiations with him have been declared off.

When the council met tonight Chairman May, of the waterworks committee, reported favorably a petition signed by about 500 taxpayers and representative citizens calling on the council to provide purer water and more of it—that the health and prosperity of the city demanded it.

Chairman May then reported a resolution to the effect that the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans in accordance with the specifications and suggestions of Mr. Wingfield, the Atlanta waterworks' expert, and also proceed without delay to bore sufficient wells to determine definitely whether an adequate artesian supply was available. The finance committee was directed to negotiate for the sale of sufficient bonds, the issue of which has already been provided for, to build the plant. The city offered in the neighborhood of $300,000 for Mr. Rice's plant and contemplated spending perhaps an equal amount in improvements.

Suicide at Selma.

Montgomery, Ala., January 17.—A special to The Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says that this morning Will H. Harrison, of that place, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. No reason can be given except despondency. His father, the late Captain Ben Harrison, was well known all over the country on account of his connection with the National Farmers' Grange.

W. J. Boswell, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Mr. W. J. Boswell died last night at his home in this city. His remains were carried to Greene county today for interment. Mr. Boswell had been here only a short while. Several months since he mashed his finger. Blood poison set in, and a quantity of pus accumulated in his chest. An operation was performed, but of no avail.

DEATH OF A GIRL.

Gussie Dennis, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. E. P. Dennis, died of consumption at the residence of her mother, 121 Garnett street, late Sunday night. The funeral services will be held at the residence, 121 Garnett street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

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A GIRL.

DENNINGTON ON TRIAL IN MACON

Charged with the Murder of Halstead at a Circus.

REID NOW SERVING TIME

For the Part He Took in the Tragedy.

WITNESSES SAW DENNINGTON WITH REID

Defendant Makes Statement That He Tried To Prevent the Shooting of Halstead.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Bibb superior courtroom was crowded this morning with jurors, witnesses and spectators when the case of R. S. Dennington was called, charged with the murder of L. W. Halstead at a ten-cent circus in Macon last April. For this killing Charley Reid, who fired the fatal shot, is now serving a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Reid shot Halstead because of insults he gave Mrs. Reid, who was attending the afternoon performance. Dennington and Reid were printers on The Macon Telegraph, and warm friends. Dennington accompanied Reid as a friend to the circus when the killing occurred.

Dennington occupied a seat in the courtroom near his mother, and sat close to his attorneys, Messrs. S. A. Reid and Richard Jordan. Charley Reid and Mrs. Reid were also in the courtroom, Reid having been brought from the Durham coal mine to testify as a witness in Dennington's defense. Mrs. Reid was attired in black.

Solicitor General Hodges announced ready for the state and the defendant's attorneys also announced ready. There was not much delay in securing a jury. At 10:45 the following jury had been obtained: Ernest Vinson, Clark Hicks, W. A. Barbee, W. G. Middlebrooks, George W. Craven, S. G. Petty, J. R. Courtney, R. L. Strozier, Lee Hicks, C. E. Jordan, C. C. Holt and Charles Martin.

Tom Forest was the first witness, but would not swear positively that he saw Dennington with Reid at the circus. Policeman Mack swore he saw Reid and Dennington together, but did not hear him say or do anything.

The most important testimony of any was given by J. L. Hollifield and W. T. Anderson, of The Macon Telegraph.

Mr. Hollifield said that on the night of the killing he had seen Dennington in the reporter's room of The Macon Telegraph with a double-barrelled shot gun in his hand. Dennington was drunk at the time. In conversation Dennington had stated that he was going hunting. Mr. Hollifield had tried to persuade Dennington to leave the gun in the office, but he said that it was Charley Reid's gun and that Charley knew where there was plenty of good game, that they were going for game and that he would hear from them. Dennington had drawn a pistol from his pocket and had shown it to the witness, saying that if the gun did not get the game the pistol would get it. About ten minutes afterwards the witness heard of the killing of Halstead.

W. T. Anderson, foreman of The Telegraph, had seen Reid and his wife at about 5 o'clock on the day of the killing. Mrs. Reid met him and asked if he knew where her husband was. Two hours afterwards he saw Reid in the composing room with a shotgun in his hand. After Reid left the composing room he saw Reid and Dennington together.

Reid said to Dennington, "I wish the damn street car would come along," and then again he said, "I'll bet $100 on the face," but the witness did not know what was meant by the remarks. Reid and Dennington left the witness then and went on up Cotton avenue.

Half an hour afterwards the witness heard that a man had been killed.

Prior to the killing that night Dennington had asked his advice. Dennington said that Reid's wife had been insulted and that Reid had asked Dennington to go with him and help to avenge the insult. Anderson had advised him against going to the circus.

Dennington had said: "I do not think that Reid is going to shoot any one or to kill any one. If I thought he would kill any one I would not go with him to the circus."

The witness had seen Dennington after the killing and had received a pistol from him. He had seen him at 11 o'clock that night and he was very much drunker than he was earlier in the evening.

An effort was made by the state to show by the witness that Dennington was a bad and quarrelsome man, but this evidence fell through.

Coroner Hollis was called. He testified as to the cause of the death of Halstead, whose coat was introduced in evidence with the ghastly hole in it. He simply proved the killing and the person killed.

Mrs. L. W. Halstead was the next witness. She testified to her husband's coat and acknowledged receiving the body of her husband. She identified all the articles taken from her husband's body.

After the introduction of some other testimony, not specially important, the state closed its direct testimony. Counsel for the defense offered Dennington's statement as their evidence and stated they would not offer any testimony except in rebuttal.

Dennington's Statement.

Dennington, who is about thirty-two years old, made his statement in a calm, clear manner. He stated how Reid had come to him and had related the insult offered to his (Reid's) wife and avowed his determination to avenge it. Dennington said that he had no reason to suppose from his knowledge of Reid's character that he intended any violence. He had dissuaded him as far as he possibly could from going to the circus tent and had objected to his taking his gun with him, but as his friend he had gone with him. Up to the last moment he had no reason to suppose that Reid really intended to kill Halstead.

Dennington said that he had advised with Mr. Anderson, the foreman of The Macon Telegraph, who had advised him to keep Reid away from the tent and he had done his best to get him to do so.

At the close of Dennington's statement the court adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The defense introduced no testimony at the afternoon session, and the state closed. Argument commenced with a speech by Reid for the defense. He was followed by Solicitor General Hodges for the state. Jordan was making the closing argument for the defense when the court adjourned. Jordan will finish his speech in thirty minutes in the morning, when Judge Felton will charge the jury.

The Police Record.

As an evidence of the number of tramps and "suspects" that have been infesting the city during the present month, the following statistics are given and will prove interesting, and will also show the excellent work that is being done by the police force. From July 1st to January 16th inclusive, the police arrested fifty-four suspicious or vagrant characters—thirty-six whites, eighteen negroes. There were eighteen more whites than blacks.

Of these fifty-four the recorder sentenced forty-four to the chaingang and dismissed ten.

The total amount of money in possession of the forty-four sentenced to the chaingang was $14.28. Of this sum John O'Berry, a white man, had $13.17 and the remaining forty-three prisoners had only $1.11, or about 2½ cents each. The recorder imposed on O'Berry a fine of $10 or thirty days on the chaingang. He preferred to serve on the gang than pay the fine. With $13.17 in his pocket O'Berry was begging supper from house to house on College street and was suspected of trying to rob a colored girl.

Only four of the fifty-four "suspects" and vagrants lived in Macon. Most of the whites were from the north.

The police have arrested during the past week five white men and two negroes, charged with "holding-up" persons. The white men are now serving sentence on the chaingang. One of the negroes has been committed to jail to await trial in Bibb superior court and the other negro is in the city barracks for commitment.

The total number of all sorts for the first half of the present month is 174, or an average of about eleven per day for sixteen days.

The white man who attacked Miss Trubiville was arrested and sentenced to the chaingang for six months by the recorder.

Today the recorder sentenced twelve white men to the chaingang for thirty days each for vagrancy. They were "Weary Willies" from the north.

An Interesting Suit.

The board of health of Macon has an established rule requiring all plumbers to give a guarantee company bond for $1,000 before they can carry on their business in Macon. W. P. Bennett has filed suit in the United States court against the mayor and council of the city of Macon to restrain them from requiring a bond of $1,000 from him. Anderson, Anderson & Grace, as attorneys for Bennett, filed the petition for injunction. Judge Speer will hear the matter on January 19th. Bennett says in his petition he has heretofore been able to give this bond, but this year the guarantee company required a certificate from John M. Daly, the city inspector of plumbing, before it would give the bond. Bennett says Daly refused to sign the petition, not because the petitioner is disqualified as a plumber, but because of ill will and malice by Daly toward Bennett. Bennett says the chairman of the board of health also refuses to sign the petition. Daly says he is a member of the National Association of Master Plumbers and also a member of the Southern League of Master Plumbers, and that he has always done good work.

Lancaster Under Arrest.

This morning C. W. Lancaster, a young white man, came to police headquarters and surrendered himself to arrest. He stated that he understood a warrant had been sworn out in Justice Dorsett's court against him for an alleged attempt at assault on a six-year-old girl named Tommie Grier. The offense is said to have been committed about ten days ago, but Lancaster has been in Atlanta, and a day or two ago, while there, he learned of the charge and at once came home and gave himself up to the officers. He denies the charge against him and says he is entirely innocent. Lancaster has been given in charge to the sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS A YEAR ASSESSED.

The Price a Paulding Man Has To Pay for License.

Dallas, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Paulding is a prohibition county, but the price of a liquor license as fixed by Judge Janes is $10 a year. Solicitor General W. T. Roberts has been pushing the blind tigers very closely this court and among those convicted was Hiram I. Aiken, a well-known citizen of this county.

Aiken had been tried several times before, but has managed to outwit the solicitor until this last trial. Judge Janes put a fine of $200 on the defendant, which the judge remarked would be a license of only $10 a year, as he understood he had been engaged in the whisky business for twenty years.

The court was engaged Friday and Saturday in the trial of Frank Pace, charged with the murder of Thomas Gore. The judge finished his charge at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon and the jury remained out until midnight, when they brought in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was represented by W. E. Spinks and J. J. Northcutt.

On the 28th of May, 1893, Pace, Gore and Dave Wood, who were out on a Sunday drinking frolic. They stopped at a little deserted house by the roadside. According to the testimony of Wood, the only eyewitness, Gore started to cursing Pace, offered him $500 to fight him and finally started at him with his knife, when Pace struck him four licks over the head with an iron pin, which he afterwards stated to a witness, caused Gore to "calm down right now." Gore died the following day and the postmortem examination revealed the fact that his skull was crushed.

This is the second week of criminal business at this court and a great many cases have been disposed of. On Wednesday the case of W. A. McBrayer, charged with the murder of A. J. Cornett, will be taken up. McBrayer became engaged in a fight with Cornett in November, 1895, and threw an iron weight at him, striking him on the head.

Banks County Lunatic.

Gainesville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—James Gowder, a citizen of Banks county, was today sent under guard to the asylum for the insane at Milledgeville.

FAIRY SOAP
PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.
Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.
The Soap of the Century
Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

ALL AROUND THE HEARTHSTONE

A Typical Family Reunion in a North Georgia Homestead.

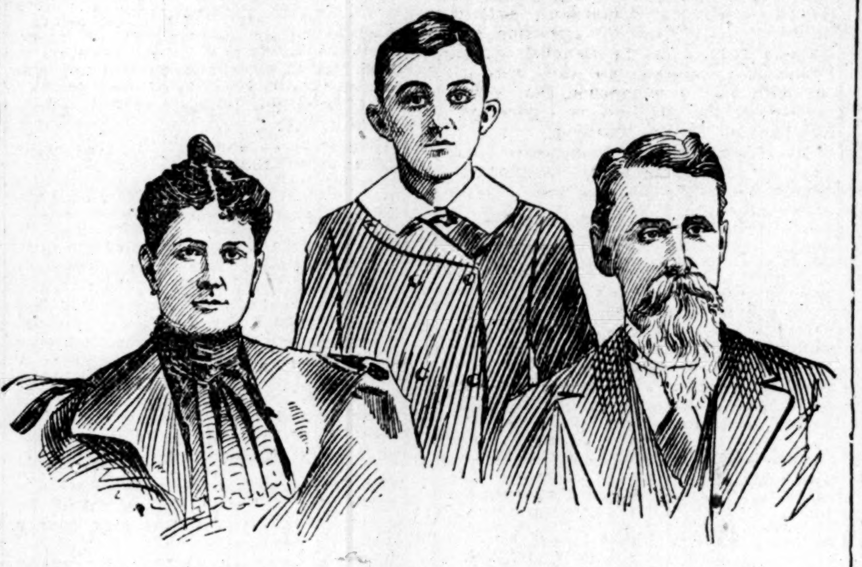
HON. WM. A. TEASLEY'S JOY

Gathers Twenty-Seven Descendants Around His Knee.

AND NOT ONE OF WHOM WAS ABSENT

Worthy Families Which Have Sprung from the Parent Stem—A Day of Interest to Whole Community.

Canton, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—One of the pleasantest family reunions held in Canton in many years was that of Hon. William A. Teasly a few days ago, when there gathered about the festal board at his charming home twenty-seven children and grandchildren of his loins, not one of the living children or grandchildren being absent.



MR. TEASLEY, HIS WIFE AND YOUNGEST SON.

The Members of the Family.

The children present were Hon Jabez Galt, his wife and eight children; John J. Coggins, his wife and two children; Hon. Thomas Hunterson and wife, Colonel George I. Teasly, wife and four children; William A. Teasly and Chester A. Teasly, Misses Annie Lou and Dasye Crisler, daughters of B. F. Crisler, whose first wife was a daughter of Colonel Teasly. There were also a few other invited guests, making in all thirty-three. Two of Colonel Teasly's sons-in-law are now in business in Atlanta, to-wit: Jabez Galt, of the wholesale grocery firm of Webb, Galt & Kellogg, on Alabama street, and John J. Coggins, one of the leading salesmen of Inman, Smith & Co. His other son-in-law, Hon. Thomas Hutcherson, is the present very popular solicitor general of the Blue Ridge circuit. Only one of his three sons is married—Colonel George I. Teasly, who is one of the most successful attorneys at our bar. William A. Teasly is also a lawyer, and the "baby boy," Chester, is now a student at the School of Technology, Atlanta. He had a daughter to marry B. F. Crisler, who is now one of Canton's leading merchants, but she died several years ago, leaving two children, Misses Annie Lou and Dasye. Colonel Teasly also had three other children to die when quite young. He was therefore the father of ten children by his first wife, who was Miss Jane Baber, and to whom he was married at Marietta in 1856. His first wife died in 1892, and in 1894 Colonel Teasly and his present wife were married. She was Mrs. Ophelia Durham, nee Dobbs, also of Cobb county.

Colonel Teasly's Surroundings.

Colonel Teasly is now one of Cherokee's oldest and best citizens, and Canton and Georgia has in him a man who represents the true type of southern gentleman—chivalrous, patriotic and progressive. He was born in Elbert county in 1833, and is now in his sixty-fifth year, but is yet a young man, active and energetic. His father, Judge Isham Teasly, late of Milton county, moved with his family to Cherokee in 1838, while the Indian yet roamed the woods and was "monarch of all he surveyed." Colonel Teasly has a fair education, the advantages of higher education in his days being limited, but in 1855 he stood a very creditable examination before the Cobb superior court and was admitted to plead and practice law, being then twenty-two years old. He then left the farm and moved to Carlton, where he has since lived and practiced his profession, together with looking after his interests in other enterprises with which he is connected. He was first associated in law with General Daniel H. Bird.

Stood with the People.

In public affairs he has always evinced a lively interest, and in 1861 he was elected to the secession convention as a unionist, and consequently worked and voted against seceding, but when the convention declared itself in favor of secession he patriotically declared himself with his people, and voted for the adoption of the secession ordinance. Upon his return home he entered the confederate army as a member of the Forty-third Georgia regiment, where he did valliant service. After the war ended he returned to Canton and was soon afterwards elected judge of the county court, which position he held until the law establishing the court was repealed. He has several times represented Cherokee in the general assembly, being elected in 1872, 1882 and 1884, and his srvices in this line are, perhaps, not yet done, as he is frequently mentioned for the senate from this, the thirty-ninth, district, composed of Cherokee, Forsyth and Milton counties, and it is Cherokee's next time to present the candidate. Colonel Teasly is a leading member of the Methodist church, and also a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Honor. He is also vice president of the Bank of Canton, and is a leading spirit in other enterprises here. He is of a family of four children, one of whom is dead, the other three being John J. Teasly, of Alpharetta; Mrs. Bingham, of Moreland, and Mrs. Berlin, of Memphis, Tenn.

Young Man Accidentally Shot.

Gainesville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Ernest Wood, son of Coroner Marion Wood, of Jackson county, is hourly expected to die at his home near Harmony Grove, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head. He was accidentally shot Saturday night by a young friend name King, who was playing with a pistol at Wood's house. The ball entered the temple and struck the optic nerve, destroying the sight and inflicting an ugly wound, which it is feared will prove fatal.

Talbot Court in Session.

Talbotton, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The special adjourned term of Talbot superior court convened today. Judge George F. Gober, of the Blue Ridge circuit, presiding for Judge W. B. Butt. Among the visiting lawyers are Judge J. L. Willis, J. H. Worrill, C. J. Thornton, Judge J. H. Martin, of Columbus; W. S. Wallace, of Butler, and T. T. Felder, of Atlanta.

FELDER REPLIES TO LIVINGSTON

Declares That He Is in No Way Ambiguous in His Language.

NO LIFE TENURE ON OFFICE

Will Make the Race Only in Event of Nomination.

HIS WORDS ARE PLAIN AND TO THE POINT

He Quotes from the Congressman's Interview and Declares That He Does His Own Thinking.

COLONEL THOMAS B. FELDER is back from Washington and has a few warm words to say in reference to Colonel Livingston and the four-sided race for congress from this district.

Mr. Felder in an interview given The Constitution yesterday gave a scathing review of Mr. Livingston's legislative career. He said that Mr. Livingston need not think that he had a life tenure on the office, and that before the ides of November the "colonel" will have been taught a few lessons. Mr. Felder says he will take up the congressman's reference that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

The interview in full follows and is interesting reading:

Mr. Felder's Answer.

"Yes, I have just finished reading Colonel Lon's remarkable interview. The colonel is mistaken in saying that 'Tom seems a little ambiguous about the manner of allowing the democrats of the district to express their choice when he says subject to the action of the democratic convention, he may mean several things—whether he means to stand before the primaries in the various counties is not altogether clear.'

"To a man who possesses the slightest knowledge of democratic party usage my words admit of but one construction, viz: that when the district democratic convention meets to nominate a standard-bearer, if I am named I shall make the race, otherwise not. I have no power to 'allow' the democrats of the district to prescribe the method of electing their delegates. My preference is that each county elect delegates in a primary where every voter is vouchsafed the right to vote untrammeled for the man of his choice. I suppose the redoubtable 'colonel' having homesteaded the office of congressman in his conceit imagines himself powerful enough to 'allow' the democratic party to fix the method of selecting its delegates. It is not surprising that the 'colonel' should display some ignorance as to the customs of the organized democracy, for be it known that while the 'colonel' has not always been an organized democrat he has frequently been an organized democrat and his opportunities for being altogether familiar with its time-honored customs have not been so good as if he had always been an organized democrat.

A Question of Time.

"The 'colonel' says there are a few things in his apparently inspired interview that 'I may as well refer now. One of these is his statement that I urged, in my race against Judge Stewart, that he had held the place long enough, etc. Tom is very much mistaken about this.' In the first place the 'colonel' will understand 'ere many morns wax and wane' that I don't have to be 'inspired.' I do my own thinking and in any contest with him I am capable of 'standing alone' Now, 'colonel,' did you 'stand alone' in your contest with Colonel Candler, or was your opera house speech 'inspired,' and do you insinuate that my utterances were 'inspired' because yours sometimes (?) are? As to the reasons given by him for the retirement of Judge Stewart: My statement was based upon the authority of several prominent gentlemen who heard the 'colonel' give the reasons and who stand ready to make affidavits as to the correctness of the statement. I assume that the 'colonel's' denial is due to a 'lapse of memory,' an old adage, you know, while honorable is conducive to forgetfulness. The 'colonel' takes exception to my statement that to homestead a man in office frequently induces the belief that he owns the office and instead of being the servant he becomes the master of the people, and says, 'I am with him that the possession of an office does sometimes have a tendency toward the development of what is called the 'big head.' I do not think it has had the effect with the 'colonel' eight years in congress in constant association and attrition with the great men of the nation utterly failed to enlarge his head, either actually or theoretically. I think he has been too busily engaged enlarging his 'pocket and purse' to have given much attention to his head.

As to Records.

"The 'colonel' says substantially that long tenure in office has no effect upon him in the direction indicated by me, viz: making him feel as if he owned it. If this is true, will the 'good and great colonel' please tell the people why he proposed to a gentleman in the Kimball house arcade, who had the matter of running for congress under consideration, that if he would not run for congress this time he would give him the office next time. How could the colonel give away a thing to which he had no title. Why, even one so great as the 'colonel' could not accomplish this feat. As to the 'colonel's' claim that he stands the ghost of a show, in any contingency to be placed at the head of the appropriations committee is one of those 'silly breaks' that the 'colonel' so frequently describes, and to give it a moment's serious consideration is like placing confidence in an idle thought. The 'colonel' will have to get up something more plausible than this to get back to congress—this is too great a tax, 'colonel,' on the credulity of the people.

"Besides, if my memory serves me aright, Colonel N. J. Hammond was the ranking member of the judiciary committee and as its chairmn would have illustrated the grand old commonwealth of Georgia as few of her distinguished sons would and the 'colonel' aided Judge Stewart in defeating the Hon. N. J. Hammond just as the coveted prize was coming to him, and the 'colonel' did this on the 'rotation in office' theory. The 'colonel' in his interview has much to say with reference to the importance of the committee on agriculture of the Georgia legislature.

What Mr. Felder Did.

"Yes, I do think this is a very important committee, but it is not considered so important except by demagogues, who seek to magnify its importance for political purposes, as the general judiciary and finance committee over the former of which I was called to preside by the speaker during my first term in the legislature while it took the democratic speaker two terms in which to make the discovery that the "colonel" possessed the requisite qualifications to preside over the committee on agriculture. It may be true that Speaker Jenkins was criticised for 'some of his committee appointments.' Is it not also true that the speaker who appointed the colonel was subjected to a little censure? It strikes me that I have some slight recollection that the speaker's chairman of the committee on agriculture received the polite soubriquet of the 'thirty-dollar' statesman. But I believe the colonel pleads the 'statute of limitation' whenever his brilliant achievements as a legislator are referred to.

As to the Farmer.

"Having been born on a farm and reared on the farm, I am as much in sympathy with the farmer as the 'colonel,' and have fully as much respect for his avocation, which is the basis of all other human industry. But I do not believe that the farmer and his avocation, while both are worthy of all honor, are a whit more honorable than the mechanic who shoves the plane, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the minister or the school teacher, who ply their various vocations in an honorable manner, and if the mechanics were in the majority in this district, the colonel, instead of extolling the importance of the committee on agriculture, would be prating about the dignity and importance of the committee on labor and labor statistics.

"The 'colonel' goes on and on at his old tricks, trying to array one class against another—the farmer against the merchant, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor. The 'colonel' will wake up on the ides of November to the fact that this trick of the designing demagogue has served its day and no longer possesses the slightest potency. If the colonel really wishes a comparison of records, let him accept my invitation extended today and come out 'in the open' and the farmers, the merchants, mechanics and voters from all classes will have an opportunity to determine from the comparison which is the proper man to represent them in congress, and we can the take up the matter of 'stones and glass houses,' referred to by him.

Statement from Branan.

Mr. Charles I. Branan, another of the candidates for congress, said yesterday:

"I have been taught to bide my time with patience, until my wish is made known to my friends and their answer returned through the ballot box. All I ask is that my friends in the counties throughout the district give me their active support in this campaign. In return I promise to give the best effort of my life to the interest of the people. Again I say I am in the race for congress from the fifth district and will give each county the privilege of saying who shall represent them in congress.

"I wish to say further: If I know the people ouside of Fulton, among whom I have traveled for more than fifteen years, they want a man who knows no county lines in the fifth district."

Statement from Blackburn.

Mr. B. M. Blackburn, who is making the race for congress from this district, made the following statement yesterday:

"Colonel Livingston, as I understand, is willing to meet all his competitors. Whether he is or not I am, and I hereby challenge them all, Messrs. Livingston, Felder and Branan, for a joint discussion when the former can leave his seat in congress in justice to the people, and after the farmers are finished with their preliminary crop preparations."

CAME UP BEFORE THE ORDINARY

Petition for a Share in Mrs. Taliaferro's Estate.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The petition of Florence Barclay Johnstone, formerly of Marietta, for a share in the estate of Mrs. C. C. Taliaferro, nee Mary Barclay, who he claims was his mother, came up for a hearing before Judge Ferrill, in the court of ordinary, today. The suit involves the division of about $40,000 left under Mrs. Taliaferro's will, and there is a separate suit pending in the superior court for the division of about $200,000 left under a trust deed. The argument this morning was on the petition to have the will brought up for probate in solemn form, to which the attorneys for Mr. Taliaferro objected on the point that the grounds upon which the will would be contested were not stated.

The decision of the court has been reserved. The case is one in which much interest has been taken on account of the prominence of the parties, and the claim by young Johnstone, who is not yet of age, that Mrs. Taliaferro was his mother. Mr. Taliaferro is now living in Virginia with his three children, and is a member of the legislature in that state.

SAFE CRACKERS AT WORK.

They Pay a Visit to the Postoffice in Sylvania Monday Night.

Sylvania, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The postoffice safe here was blown open and robbed last night. About $400 was stolen, and the safe was completely wrecked. The explosion must have occurred about 3 o'clock this morning, as the clock in the office was stopped at that hour by the force of the concussion. Of the money taken, $110 belonged to the government and the rest to the family of the postmaster, Mr. J. C. Overstreet, and to his mercantile firm. No clew has yet been obtained to the robbery. The same gang broke into the Sylvania railroad depot last night, before or after the robbery, but for some reason did not disturb the safe. The work is thought by many to be that of professional cracks, although some tools belonging to the workshop here and which was lying out were used by the robbers and left in the postoffice. Mr. Overstreet was notified recently by the department at Washington that a gang of safe crackers was traveling through the country in this direction, and is inclined to the view that it was their work.

THE SUPERIOR COURT IN HALL.

Judge Kimsey's Charge to Grand Jury Very Pointed.

Gainesville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Hall superior court is in session this week. His honor, Judge J. J. Kimsey, charged the grand jury this morning. The charge was short and to the point and sensible throughout. The judge came out very strong concerning the illegal sale of liquor and charged the jury to diligently look after those who break this law. Hall is a "dry" county. He also alluded to fraud in elections, and the buying of votes, and stressed the point that the grand jurors do their full duty in finding true bills. The jury is composed of the best men in the county, and they will look after things in Hall.

The civil docket is being taken up first.

WILL CONTEST THE ELECTION.

Papers Filed at Cartersville for That Purpose.

Cartersville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—A very lively sensation is a product of the city election here last Wednesday. The vote was the largest in the history of the town, and although the ticket defeated have refused to contest the election on account of alleged illegal voting, citizens of the town have been moving in the matter, and papers of contest were filed this evening, which is the limit of time. It is claimed there were anywhere from 65 to double that number of illegal votes cast, and Judge Fite, who is ably seconded by Solicitor Maddox, has evidently made up his mind to go to the bottom of things. The grand jury, which had adjourned for a week, was recalled and is now going over the lists. Various persons, black and white, have been arrested on charges of furnishing liquor on election day, of voting illegally through non-payment of taxes, through non-residence and having been in the chaingang, and some of the bonds have been as high as $1,000.

New Baptist Church in Athens.

Athens, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The new First Baptist church building has been completed and is ready for occupancy. It cost about $19,000. Ten thousand dollars' worth of 7 per cent bonds have been issued and nearly all have already been disposed of at par.

Charged with Arson.

Shady Dale, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Officer Shy, of Jasper county, arrested Simon Williams and Mollie Walker today. Mollie Walker is charged with burning a widow's house in Rockdale county on last Thursday night.

"My little Bessie had bad scalds from acid secretion.
Comfort Powder
completely cured her in three days."
25 and 50c. per box. At all Druggists and Toilet Dealers.
Mrs. Ida L. Moffitt, Norwich, Conn.

Great Shoe Sale Still in Progress.
Shoe Prices . . Cut Deep.
All our Winter Shoes have been Marked Down to sell. We are giving the Best Values for the money ever offered in the Shoe business by anyone anywhere.
You get Big Reductions on every pair of Shoes you purchase here now.
Great Bargains in Quality!
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No indulgence in any sort of misrepresentation permitted at this Shoe Store.
SEE SHOES AND PRICES IN SHOW WINDOWS.
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SIGN OF BRASS TRACKS.
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A Housekeeper's Argument
for the merits of our canned goods is that every can of soup, fish, meats, game, vegetables, fruits and dainties of all kinds are always reliable and delicious, because we keep only the products of the best manufacturers. Our jams, jellies and dainties in glass are as good as any "your mother used to make."
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COURT ON WHEELS GOING TO AUGUSTA

Courtmartial Adjourns from Savannah to Augusta.

TO TAKE A SICK MAN'S OATH

The Private Papers of Captain Carter Under Examination.

THE CAPTAIN MAKES A VIGOROUS PROTEST

The Examination Proceeds, However, and the Captain Is Compelled To Submit.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—There was only a five-minutes session of the officers of the court martial before which Captain O. M. Carter is being tried today. This brief session was held merely for the purpose of making an adjournment to Augusta to take the testimony of Marion Twiggs, a former inspector and engineer on the harbor works here, and for making that adjournment a part of the record. Mr. Twiggs is suffering with consumption and could not come to Savannah. Permission from Adjutant General Breck for the court to proceed to Augusta was read and the court adjourned to meet there tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Advices from Mr. Twiggs today state that he will be able to give the testimony tomorrow unless he has a relapse, and that is not expected.

The Court on Its Way.

According to the orders Captain C. E. Gillette will accompany the other officers and counsel. A special car was secured, attached to the night train, and in that the officers of the court, the accused and his counsel and Captain Gillette left the city at 10 o'clock tonight. How long the hearing in Augusta will take it is impossible to determine, but the officers of the court expect to be able to return to the city the following morning.

In the event of the return at that time General E. S. Otis has accepted an invitation from Colonel W. W. Gordon to review the Savannah troops on the occasion of their parade in memory of General Lee's birthday.

Examining the Captain's Papers.

The judge advocate, Colonel Barr, and his assistant, Captain Charles McClure, spent the entire day today in making an examination of Captain Carter's private papers, including personal letters and papers relating wholly to personal business matters. At this examination the accused and his counsel were present, as was also Major Henry M. Adams, who was a member of the board of inquiry which first examined into the case. At this investigation Captain Carter, through his attorney, entered an emphatic protest against the examination into his private affairs on the ground that they had no connection with his work here, and that matters therein did not pertain in any way to his conduct of it. That protest, however, was unheeded, as it seems Colonel Barr is acting in accordance with instructions from the war department. It was here, too, that the reason for the appearance of Major Adams in the city became apparent. It seems that Major Adams made an examination of these papers at the time the board of inquiry held its investigation and was more or less familiar with them. In all probability, therefore, he came here to assist the judge advocate in that feature of the case. Captain Carter, through his counsel, also entered an emphatic protest against the presence of Major Adams at the examination of his affairs. If the examination was to be made there was no objection to the presence of the of the judge advocate and his assistant, but it was reported that Major Adams is somewhat inimical to the accused, as has been judged, it is said, from remarks made by him about the case while the inquiry of the board was in progress. This protest, like the other, was received, but the judge advocate allowed Major Adams to remain while the examination was conducted.

One Week and Little Done.

Tomorrow the court martial will have been in session just a week, and so far only two of the twelve important witnesses for the government will have been examined. A number of sensational reports have been sent out from Washington with regard to the case and published in northern papers. The case is undoubtedly an important one and sensational in many features, but in these reports a thread of truth seems to have been surrounded with a lot of imaginative detail. The most palpable error exists in the statement that Captain Carter has been charged with stealing $3,000,000. There is no suggestion of such a charge in the charges and specifications read before the court. Captain Carter's entire payments to contractors since 1892 have amounted to but little more than $4,500,000, and Captain Gillette himself has admitted that the big works here have so far been successful beyond question. The main charge is that Captain Carter permitted the use in the works of inferior materials, and in this there may be the intimation that he was benefited, but that is neither stated nor intimated in the charges.

IT IS FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

This Is What Governor Taylor Says of Judge Clark's Decision.

Nashville, Tenn., January 17.—(Special.)—Governor Taylor's message to the legislature today is a very warm document. In discussing Judge Clark's decision enjoining the state from collecting railroad taxes, he says:

"I am sure I am doing the learned judge no injustice when I say that the effect of his decision is to emancipate and destroy the assessment act, take away from assessors the best and most reliable criteria of value and make the federal court the assessor of state taxes.

"If his decision is right, the states have lost the authority to levy and collect revenue from foreign capital. No tax can be collected until the assessment upon which it is based be passed, and the security receives the approval of the federal judge. Until then the hands of the state are tied by injunction process of that court.

"The authority for courts to interpose by injunction and arrest the assessment of taxes or prevent their collection is one fraught with menace and danger to the state. Aside from the unseemliness of dragging a sovereign state before a court and subjecting it to the humiliating attitude of a common litigant, such a proceeding interferes with the operation of movement by depriving the state of the means of paying its necessary expenses, and does untold harm to its credit. Without taxes the government cannot exist. The power to tax and promptly collect is necessary for governmental preservation.

"I suggest the enactment of such a law as will, as far as can be done, remove the danger of interference by the federal judges with the assessment and collection of state taxes.

"What has been done by the railroad and other companies regarding taxation is calculated to arouse your just indignation. The dignity of the state has been insulted and her just authority denied. A determined effort has been made to escape an objection which every citizen, in one form or another, must bear—fair and just taxation.

"But, while this is true, your legislation, whatever it is, should not be concerned or matured in a spirit of anger or resentment. Under the limitations of the constitution, all legislation must be just and impartial. I trust that your proceedings will be guided by wisdom and tempered with moderation."

Ran Away with the Sheriff's Daughter

Dallas, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The other evening Ben Allen, a young man well known in this place, went to the home of Mr. John Westbrooks, a prominent citizen and former sheriff of this county, and ran away with his daughter, who is said to be quite a pretty girl. The couple drove to Dallas that night, reaching here at midnight, and waked up the ordinary, secured a marriage license and together with a few friends went to the home of Rev. J. A. Sprayberry, where the knot was soon tied. The next day they boarded the train for Atlanta, where Allen is now living. It is said Mr. Westbrooks was very much opposed to the marriage.

Rich Party from Juneau.

Victoria, B. C., January 17.—The steamer Corona from Juneau and Skaguay arrived here tonight. Among her passengers were eighteen men and a woman from Dawson City. They have in their possession dust, nuggets and drafts valued at over half a million dollars. It is the richest party yet returned.

Egg-Maker.
Ask for Bucher's egg-maker, the poultry raisers' friend. For sale by druggists and grocers.

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17 E. Alabama street. Making room for new styles. Call and get bargains in Trunks, Valises, Pocketbooks, etc. Repairing a specialty. 'Phone 230. dec13 6m

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ATLANTA, GA., January 18, 1898.

Mr. Terrell Not a Candidate.

Attorney General Joseph M. Terrell, the present efficient law officer of the state, took occasion yesterday to say that he was not and would not be, a candidate for governor. It is to be supposed that this means that he will stand for the office which he has filled with such conspicuous ability during the past six years, and that those who are familiar with his administration will not be likely to oppose him for the place.

Of all the distinguished democrats of Georgia who have been mentioned for the office of governor, Attorney General Terrell and Secretary of State Candler have been the most conspicuous. But during a somewhat protracted campaign, in which neither took active part, both of these gentlemen have gone about their daily duties without reference to political affairs of any sort. It is said, on good authority, that Mr. Terrell and Colonel Candler are on each other's official bonds, and that neither is anxious to withdraw his signature.

In his public statement Attorney General Terrell says that there has been a mistaken impression as to the influences back of his alleged candidacy. He frankly refers to the fact that newspapers have, in one way or another, connected him with the ambition of the present governor to enter the United States senate, and with equal frankness he says that he is unwilling to make the race under such conditions. Without withdrawing an atom of his respect for the present governor, and even with a reiteration of his pledge of friendship and esteem, he bases his declination largely on the fact that the people of Georgia might be confronted with a combination of candidacies tending toward the making of a slate.

In addressing his friends on this subject Attorney General Terrell has spoken straight from the shoulder, and those of the democrats of Georgia who favored his candidacy, as well as those who opposed it, will applaud the manly spirit in which he makes his declaration.

A Proposed Amendment.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is bent upon changing the date which custom has set apart for inaugurating the nation's chief executives.

As the most important reason for making some change in the present date it is claimed that the 4th of March is almost invariably ushered in with inclement weather at the national capital. This is due to the fact that the date falls just between seasons; and what is true of the weather in Washington, D. C., at that time is measurably true of the weather in other parts of the country at the same time.

So frequently have the inaugural ceremonies been drenched by the downfall of the elements in past years that what is commonly known as "inauguration" weather at the national capital is something to be looked upon with dread. Out of the twenty-four inaugural ceremonies which have taken place in Washington since the removal of the capitol to that point, not more than eight or ten have been favored with auspicious weather. Such being the case, there is some warrant for the movement which the senator from Massachusetts has lately undertaken; but whether or not our national lawmakers will see fit to change the date for holding the inaugural ceremonies cannot be foreshadowed at this time.

On Friday of last week Senator Hoar formally sprung the movement in the United States senate by proposing to amend the federal constitution so as to extend the limit of the presidential term from March 4th to April 30th. As the first president of the United States was inaugurated on the latter date, Senator Hoar considers it appropriate at that time, and furthermore, contends that the weather at that season of the year is more apt to be auspicious than at some earlier date.

In this connection the question naturally arises, why is March 4th observed at present as the time for holding the inaugural ceremonies, if the first president was inaugurated on April 30th? This question is not difficult to answer. When the federal constitution was adopted, congress selected the first Wednesday in January as the time for the states to elect presidential electors, the first Wednesday in February as the time for these electors to meet at the seat of government and the first Wednesday in March as the time for inaugurating the chief magistrate to be elected. As it happened, the first Wednesday in March fell upon the 4th, but on account of the primitive methods of travel which prevailed in those early days, it was impossible for the members of congress to organize the two houses before April 30th, and consequently the inaugural ceremonies were postponed until that time. President Washington was next inaugurated on March 4, 1793, and from that time down to the present his successors in office have been inaugurated on March 4th, with such exceptions only as have been necessitated by the Sabbath falling on that date.

As the custom of observing March 4th as the time for holding the inaugural ceremonies has prevailed for the past one hundred years, it is doubtful if Senator Hoar finds it easy to engraft his proposed amendment upon the constitution.

He Should Be Defeated.

Attorney General McKenna, who has been nominated by Mr. McKinley to be a justice of the supreme court, is not worthy to occupy that exalted position. We have heretofore had an idea that opposition to him proceeds mainly from the unreasoning prejudices of the A. P. A.

But it is not so. Out of his own mouth Mr. McKenna condemns himself, and shows that he is utterly unworthy to occupy a seat on the supreme bench. When Hanna was elected, Mr. McKenna telegraphed to him: "Everything good in politics has triumphed with you."

That settles Mr. McKenna's intellectual and moral status. Nothing else in his record or outside of it is necessary to show that he is unworthy to sit on the supreme bench. If he really believes what he telegraphed to Hanna, he is both intellectually and morally unfit to dispense justice in any court. If he does not believe it, the fact does not improve his morality.

His sickening telegram is enough to disgust any honest man, and could not, by any possibility, emanate from a man who is mentally and morally equipped for a place on the supreme bench. Such a dispatch would be bad enough if Mr. Hanna were merely a republican politician; but he is something more. He is the originator of the most corrupt political methods ever known in this country. He proceeds by bribery, and his operations have been so bold and so shameless that the republicans in his own state who represent honesty find themselves compelled to oppose him.

Every democrat in the senate and every senator who stands for political honesty should oppose the confirmation of McKenna as justice of the supreme court, and they should press their opposition until his name is withdrawn or his nomination defeated. This is a duty that they owe to honesty and morality.

The Fitzgerald Experiment.

For several years the country, both north and south, has been watching with great interest the experiment at Fitzgerald.

The idea of transplanting thousands of people from the latitude of Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota to that of south Georgia was something which challenged attention. There were difficulties of nature to be overcome, and the experiment of removal to such variant latitudes carried with it danger.

But the experiment has been made, and the result shows that it has been highly successful. People from the far north, thousands in number, have settled in the new colony, carried with them their thrift, industry and intelligence, and have mastered whatever of difficulty there was to be overcome. Their experience has fully dissipated the idea that sickness to any abnormal extent existed in south Georgia, and has established the fact that, with the ordinary care which has to be taken in any country in the world, there is no region in which the health record is higher than that of this state. This demonstration of health having been made, we have the further fact that these men have found our country to be responsive to their labor, and that they have made abundant crops, lived well and enjoyed the perennial sunshine of the south.

It is pleasing to be able to announce these demonstrated facts, notwithstanding the opposition which western railroad interests have given to the southward movement. From now on we may expect a steady flow of the best kind of emigration from the states of the north and west. These men have but to ask their brethren in Fitzgerald for the facts in order to be assured that here there is protection to life, there is good health and there is abundant return for labor.

Colonel Fitzgerald, the promoter of this great colony venture, deserves all congratulation for the work which he has done.

Typical Arguments.

It is all but impossible to get at the methods by which the mugwumps and the McKinley democrats in the east perform the arduous labor of carrying on arguments. We present one specimen, which is of a piece with all the rest. The subject is Tammany. "It was to be expected that Tammany would organize the riff-raff. No honest man or party ever was or ever can be materially helped by the support of Tammany."

Here is another specimen, the subject being Bryanism: "As a matter of course, the failure of Tammany to indorse the Chicago platform must result in giving a black eye to Bryanism."

Place the two specimens side by side and you have a bird's-eye view of the resources of the mugwumps and McKinley democrats so far as rational argument is concerned. It would be amusing if it did not run so far in the direction of imbecility. We had a similar exhibition of this sort of thing the other day, when a clever but comparatively unknown newspaper writer in The New York Journal announced that he, himself, personally and individually, was somewhat weary of Mr. Bryan, though he continued to hug Bryanism to his palpitating bosom as the sweetest boon that politics can bestow.

On the heels of this publication, the mugwumps and the McKinley democrats proceeded to announce that the democratic party was doomed, if not already done for.

There must be a similar state of affairs in Boston, where the conscience of the republic is said to be kept in a glass case, for the correspondent of The Springfield Republican says he has been invited to the funeral of silver fifty times during the past five years. This same correspondent takes occasion to remind the brethren that the Hanna episode in Ohio will land that state in the democratic column in the congressional elections next fall, and prevent the renomination of Mr. McKinley.

Well, we hope that, in this instance, Nemesis will not have such a heavy hand as to prevent the renomination of Mr. McKinley. We want the people to have an opportunity of showing their opinion of a man who has aided to introduce a lower grade of poverty into the country under the name of prosperity. We want the people to have an opportunity of getting a full and complete dose of McKinley prosperity, if they like the variety. And we want them to have another dose of Hanna, Platt, Quay, Tanner, if they like the breed.

It is to be presumed, of course, that the mill operatives of New England will continue to believe that the tariff produces high wages, and that McKinley prosperity is a good thing for themselves, their wives and their children. In any event, the Hon. George Fred Williams will find a fruitful field for missionary work in his native New England.

Chandler and Other Forms of Chaos.

The feelings of the republican brethren are becoming strained over the question of currency reform. Senator Chandler called on the president the other day, and after a talk with him, came out and announced that while some of the republicans are anxious to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, the president is willing to get rid of it by means of international bimetallism, and for that purpose proposes to send his envoys to Europe again.

Commenting on this, The Chicago Times-Herald says that Mr. Chandler's statement is a lie—"a manifest lie." Now what does this mean? Does Editor Kohlsaat intend to say that Mr. Chandler has misrepresented what the president told him, or does he intend to say that the statement itself is a lie? The distinction is important.

Editor Kohlsaat is very close to the president. He is one of the syndicate that saved Mr. McKinley from bankruptcy, and in securing his nomination, the Chicago editor was as mighty a man as Hanna. The probability is, therefore, that before denouncing the Chandler statement as "a manifest lie," Mr. Kohlsaat has had some communication with the president. He evidently knows what he is talking about. Most certainly he knows that Mr. McKinley is opposed to international bimetallism and in favor of the gold standard, and his emphatic denunciation of the contrary statement is no doubt made on the authority of the president himself. At any rate, we advise Mr. Chandler to inquire into the matter for himself.

But, meanwhile, ordinary, every-day currency reform is in as bad a way as Mr. Chandler's international bimetallism, which is dead enough for Mr. Kohlsaat to carve an epitaph on its tomb. Chaos is a mild term to apply to republican opinion on the subject of currency reform.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the house committee on currency and banking, gave a dinner to the republican leaders in congress the other day for the purpose of composing the differences. But the speeches made over the walnuts and wine only served to bring into bolder relief the antagonisms. Secretary Gage, Senator Lodge and a man named Fairchild made speeches urging immediate action. Up to this point every thing was lovely. But Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, arose and said that the country did not need currency reform, and could not get it if it did. And he went on to say that if reform was really desirable he did not feel like "butting his head against the wall."

But this is not all. Senator Hoar, who was present, found an opportunity to slip away before the speeches began, and the fact is recalled that he recently told one of the representatives present at the dinner that the single gold standard is a great mistake, and that bimetallism is the hope of the country. It is no wonder that he "went out to see a man" before he could be called on to express his views.

Now, if this is the condition of affairs when members have full stomachs, what is likely to happen when they are compelled to discuss the matter in a state of comparative emptiness? Mr. Reed, who was present as the trencher, and played a good hand, went so far as to joke on the solemn subject. He said that if six members of the house could be brought to an exact agreement, he would see that their measure was put through the house.

The trouble is not six members, but enough to make a majority over the democrats. The house will discuss a bill, but any measure that can be brought in will find sufficient opposition among the republicans to defeat it before the house.

While preparations of this sort are going on, we advise Mr. Chandler to revisit the white house and inquire whether he misunderstood Mr. McKinley about international bimetallism.

It is said that Mr. Willie K. Vanderbilt is an ardent warbler of coon songs. We are glad that our millionaires refuse to permit the era of low wages and business depression interfere with their innocent pleasures.

Editor Medill is still cussing out the brethren and discussing fiat money.

They have free trade in low wages up in New England.

The Washington Post is very much afraid that everybody will become a mere automaton. Maybe so. But we hope Editor Merrick doesn't hold Mr. Bryan responsible for that awful state of affairs.

General Blanco should apply "autonomy" to his rebellious officers.

Mr. Grosvenor wants to send all anti-Hanna republicans to jail. Very well. He has our permission.

FLOWER CALLS ON VAN WYCK.

Mayor of New Orleans Consults with the Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, January 17.—Mayor Walter C. Floder, of New Orleans, called upon Mayor Van Wyck at the city hall today, and the two mayors engaged in a consultation on the social evils problem. Mr. Flower said New Orleans had adopted a plan similar to that of Paris, restricting fallen women to one section of the city.

Mayor Van Wyck said that the regulation of the social evil was one of the serious difficulties with which this city would have to deal, and he seemed inclined to think that the New Orleans modification of the Parisian plan, as outlined by Mr. Flower, would have to be adopted sooner or later by all American cities.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Winter in the South.

Her wintry vales
Are scented by the violet-laden gales,
And not a steep
But some rare glimpse of living green doth keep.

Beneath her hills
Uninterrupted music of the rills;
And fallow fields
That front the north wind with their blossom-shields.

And birds whose breasts
Heave in the dusk of bloom-embowered nests
And make the night
A mystery of melody and light.

While at Love's feet—
Within some garden's flowery-red retreat,
Roses that seem
Wraiths of rare springtimes—echoes of a dream.

That wreathe in dim
Or sunny closes, necklaces for him;
And on Love's mouth
Leave star-seen, tremulous kisses of the South!

* * * * *

A Versatile Genius.

That excellent literary authority, The Critic, tells us that F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, is "a jack of all trades." He wanted to cross the ocean once, and saved cabin passage by jumping aboard a small boat and sailing over; he wanted a house to live in, so he rolled up his sleeves and built one; of course, plumbing was necessary, so he escaped the expense and unpleasantness of a plumber's bill by doing the work himself; he desired silver statues for his drawing room and forthwith proceeded to carve them; he wanted shoes for his family, laid in a dozen or more lasts and a ton of leather, and made the shoes himself. In view of all these things, we wonder at the popularity of Mr. Crawford's book: the shipmasters must feel bitterly toward him, the silversmiths would be right in pronouncing a boycott against him; the shoe dealers must have it in for him; the architects and carpenters must regard him as an enemy, and, last of all, the plumbers' union must have arrayed itself against him—and with reason. But we have always had faith in Mr. Crawford; we predicted great things for him at the beginning of his career. How handy a literary man like that must be about the house!

* * * * *

Veiled Criticism.

When e'er the learned Nation
Indites a sage critique,
It tempers deadly arrows
With little points of Greek.

So, when our timid authors
Send books, with great respect,
(I mean the fellows who were raised
On home-made dialect.)

In broad, bright columns of review
Their glowing names they seek,
And one is lynched in Latin,
Another gored in Greek.

And so, with ancient learning crammed,
They scarcely feel the blow;
For whether they are praised or damned,
They never really know!

* * * * *

Literary Recognition.

The south has certainly no cause for complaint—though complaint is frequent from persons who don't stop to think—of literary recognition at the north. Take a partial list of southern writers who have large northern audiences: We have, of course, Joel Chandler Harris, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Murfree, James Lane Allen, John Fox, Jr., Amelie Rives. There are many others, but those mentioned are constantly before the reading public. Virginia Frazer Boyle is also taking high rank there, and the names of many other southern writers are constantly appearing in the best northern magazines. It is the south that is amiss in the matter of literary recognition. It doesn't know where its literary people live until the north introduces them to its notice. This is probably because it has no great publishing houses, and that magazines only live until they die here, their funeral notices following their birth announcements at short intervals.

* * * * *

No Responsibility.

I don't make no weather, an' so,
It's all right ter me ef it's snow—
Ef ice-balls air peltin',
Or mankind air meltin',—
Serene an' untroubled I go.

I don't make the weather, an' so,
Ef blizzards air out fer a blow,
'Taint none o' my doin'—
The wreck an' the ruin',—
Serene an' untroubled I go.

I don't make the weather—that's so!
Ef I did, not a grass blade 'ud grow!
An' so, I content me
With jest what is sent me,—
Serene an' untroubled I go!

* * * * *

A Surprise to the Village.

A distinguished author visited his old home in the south the other day. "Don't you know that man on the postoffice steps," a citizen said to an old inhabitant, indicating the author.

"The feller with the beaver hat on?"

"Yes."

"I can't say as I does," said the man, after he had looked well at the author.

"Well, that's so-and-so—who used to live around here; he's a great man now."

"Onpossible!" exclaimed the old inhabitant, "how could he ever 'mount ter anything? Why, he use ter tote water ter my mules!"

* * * * *

A Georgia editor makes this bid for public favor: "Get a first-class newspaper while you are about it. Our contemporary, over the way, keeps this notice at the head of his journal: 'Entered at the postoffice as second-class matter.' You don't want that kind of a newspaper, do you?"

* * * * *

Senator Hanna says it was a tight squeeze, but the eagle on the dollar didn't holler. F. L. S.

NEW MILL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Charter Granted for a Large One at Fayetteville.

Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—(Special.)—The state today chartered the Holt-Williamson Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Fayetteville. Its capital is $60,000, and it has purchased a 5,000-spindle mill, which will be equipped and begin operation May 1st. W. L. Holt, E. W. Williamson, L. A. Williamson, J. M. Menefee and Herbert Lutterloh are the owners. The mill will be named the Phoenix.

Bankers and Brokers Assign.

New York, January 17.—The firm of Macy & Pendleton, bankers and brokers, of this city, made an assignment today to Harold G. Cortis. The firm has three offices in this city and membership in the New York stock, produce, cotton and coffee exchanges. The firm is composed of Charles C. Macy and William F. Pendleton.

Editor Shortridge Seriously Ill.

San Jose, Cal., January 17.—The condition of Charles M. Shortridge, editor and proprietor of The Mercury, who is ill at the Gilroy, Hot Springs, is critical and there is little expectation of his recovery.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Savannah to Liverpool.

Editor Constitution—Is the new steamship line from Savannah to Liverpool running or does it carry passengers?
JAMES SHERRY.
Eufaula, Ala., January 15, 1898.

There is no steamship line from Savannah to Liverpool. There was talk at one time of a direct freight line, but it has never materialized. Tramp steamers come here during the cotton season and carry cotton to Liverpool, among other ports, but they do not carry passengers.

Curtail the Melon Crop.

Editor Constitution—It may be of interest to the many melon growers in your part of the country to know the coming melon crop will be the largest in years. We have canvassed the territories far enough to know that not less than 8,000 cars will be raised this year, unless farmers plant less. We very much fear that the crop will be so large that growers will get little or nothing for the melons. Our advice to them is to plant none or very few.
T. C. BAYLESS.
Cincinnati, O., January 14, 1898.

An Appeal for the Brave.

Editor Constitution—In the cemetery of Athens, Ala., there are forty ex-confederate soldiers buried, all of whom died in battle in and around Athens. Recently the ladies have had them moved them from the various portions of the cemetery and buried on contiguous lots.

The ladies wish to place marble headstones over these fallen heroes and to encompass the lots with a stone coping.

That there are friends of some of these dead soldiers who may wish to contribute to such a worthy cause there is no doubt, hence we have prepared a list of those of this immortal forty whose names are known, together with their command, and earnestly request any and all their friends and comrades-in-arms to aid us in erecting some slight token in memory of these noble men who died for their native land.

Send all remittances to the address below:

MRS. T. M. HOBBS.
MISS RICHARD SNEAD.
Athens, Ala., January 15, 1898.

The Foreign Exports.

Editor Constitution—What will the exports of 1897 amount to?
T. E. W.

From the reports at hand the exports of 1897 will run to $1,100,000,000. This surpasses 1892, usually referred to as our most prosperous year, by $17,000,000. The gold reserve in the treasury is $161,771,155, higher than it has been for some time, and if the balance of trade continues in our favor, it will reach a still higher point.

Admission Into Naval Academy.

Editor Constitution—Please inform me whether a bill which was introduced into congress allowing each congressman to appoint a man each year to the United States Naval academy has passed or not.
S. J. JONES.
Auburn, Ala., January 15, 1898.

No such bill has passed congress. It is not likely that such a bill would be passed, as it would necessitate a great enlargement of the naval academy.

Mr. Julius L. Brown on His Father.

Editor Constitution—In your paper of yesterday concerning Governor Atkinson being absent from the state and that Mr. Berner is governor you in substance say that when father was governor he was absent from the state without leave and that the then president of the senate, General A. R. Wright, assumed the governorship. I do not know where you get your history or your facts. During the whole eight years when father was governor he was beyond the limits of the state but twice, and then he went to Chattanooga, one of the termini of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which the governor then controlled, on business of the state, and he was absent from the state each time less than one day. The Wright incident which you have mixed up is well understood and has been written up in Avery's History, Fielder's life of father and the executive minutes show what occurred.

When Sherman's army marched through Georgia father was on the Macon side of the Oconee river, but in Georgia. He issued his proclamation calling upon the militia to report at a certain place. General Wright, the president of the senate and a confederate major general, was in Augusta and assumed the governorship east of the Oconee and countermanded father's orders as to those east of the Oconee. He was promptly called down and did not insist upon his claim.

As my father in life was never derelict in the performance of any duty and never neglected any duty placed upon him, I cannot permit your article to pass unquestioned and have written to present you the real facts. JULIUS L. BROWN.
Atlanta, Ga., January 18, 1898.

Suggestion for Vaccination.

Editor Constitution—Following is an important extract which I think worthy the consideration of physicians and public councils. It should be tried and reported upon:

"Dr. Litchtenstein in a paper entitled 'On the sources from which matter preservative against smallpox has been derived,' in Hufeland's Journal for 1841, remarks that lymph taken from the pustules produced by tartarized antimony and inoculated in a person who has not been vaccinated produces vesicles which cannot be distinguished from those of vaccinia. These vesicles appear to be equally protective against smallpox with the cowpox (vaccination) and the matter may be transmitted from person to person in the same manner. The author of the paper has inoculated and re-inoculated thirty-one persons with the matter procured from this source and these persons were protected during an epidemic of smallpox, although placed in association with patients affected with that disease." Quoted by Dr. Wilson in his famous work on "Diseases of the Skin," page 162. Very respectfully.
A. K. BELL, M. D.
Madison, Ga., January 15, 1898.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Baltimore cans 1,230,000 bushels of oysters per annum.

The kangaroo readily leaps from sixty to seventy feet.

Maine factories sold $250,000 worth of wooden shoe pegs in 1897.

Locusts are regularly shipped from Algeria to London, where they are worked up by manufacturers of guano.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in black at weddings and old women always serve as bridesmaids.

According to a statistician the area of the herring nets used in Scotland one year was no less than 164,000,000 square yards.

St. Peter's, Rome, is one of the most colossal buildings in the world. Forty-three popes reigned while it was being built.

Sumatra kerosene is competing with the Russian oil in the markets of the far east. The supply seems to be inexhaustible.

Kaiser Wilhelm took a rest between the Christmas and New Year's festivities by having a Bierabend at the palace with his personal staff.

Curupay is a Paraguayan wood of reddish color and extremely hard. It lasts for years under ground or in water and is chiefly used for railway sleepers.

The Good Habit Society now has 2,000 members. It was started by Harvey Prentice, a Chicago school boy. Its chief pledge is to treat everybody with kindness.

A sensation has been created in Madagascar by the appearance of a carriage in the streets of Antananarivo. It is the first one that has ever been seen in the country, and belongs to the mayor of the city, Captain Deslions.

The English have adopted a new fad in the shape of perfumed butter. The butter is of extra fine quality and wrapped in muslin. It is then placed upon a bed of rose leaves and the whole put in a refrigerator, where it is allowed to remain for ten or twelve hours, during which time it becomes perfumed.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Ex-Councilman W. R. Dimmock returned yesterday morning from Buffalo, N. Y., where he went went to attend the annual meeting of the National League of Commission Merchants. In speaking of the meeting Mr. Dimmock said:

"New Orleans won the convention after I had secured the promises of a majority of the members to vote for Atlanta. It would have been a big thing for this city. Hundreds of the strongest commission houses in the United States belong to the league.

"On last Thursday I had the votes fixed so as to bring the convention here. I had 68 out of 100 pledged to vote for Atlanta. This left but a few more than thirty for New Orleans. On Friday when the vote was taken Philadelphia came into the race and the eastern men left me and went with Philadelphia, making a three-cornered race, in which Atlanta was certainly the strongest. But New Orleans went to work and telegraphed to the people there to send telegrams to the convention urging the commission men to meet in the Crescent City. The hotel people there offered reduced rates and in that way won the convention from us. On the first vote Atlanta received 30, New Orleans 41 and Philadelphia 29. I then withdrew Atlanta's claim in favor of New Orleans."

The National League of Commission Merchants is one of the most important organizations in the country. Eight of the commission houses in Atlanta belong to the association. Mr. Dimmock and Councilman McCullough were the delegates from Atlanta, but Mr. McCullough could not attend on account of the death of his child. Mr. Dimmock said that the merchants discussed freight rates and general matters of interest to the people of the country. He said that the league had done much for the fruit shippers and producers by shutting out and exposing the fake commission merchants.

Mr. Sim T. Blalock, of Fayetteville, paid Atlanta another visit yesterday.

The race for the speakership of the next house of representatives gives promise of a lively fight. Mr. John D. Little, who will oppose Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, for the place, is at the Kimball. He said yesterday that he had heard that Mr. Jack Slaton, of Fulton, would be in the race. A friend of Mr. Slaton said that the member from Fulton had taken very kindly to the suggestion and that he might run. Mr. Boifeuillet, of Bibb, will be a factor in the race, making a four-sided fight.

"My first experience in politics was in Clayton county," said Colonel Allen D. Candler, when he was told that county was solidly for him.

"I lived down in Clayton for many years," said he, "and made many good friends there, but I never ventured into politics until after the war, when I moved back to Jonesboro. The country was at that time overrun with whigs and republicans. The negro had been invested with the power to vote and we were threatened with black supremacy.

"One Saturday a few of the rock-ribbed democrats met in Jonesboro and decided that something must be done. We decided that the democrats should run a candidate for the legislature. We fixed another meeting for the following week and all of us agreed to think up a good candidate in the meantime. The next Saturday we met. I remember every man in the crowd. They were the oldest and best citizens of Clayton. There were Sherrod Gay, Philip Fitzgerald, N. C. Adamson, William Tucker and myself. Mr. Fitzgerald was chairman of the meeting. He asked if we had decided upon a candidate and Mr. Adamson said that he had determined upon me. He placed my name in nomination, but I demurred and suggested the name of Rev. Aaron E. Cloud, the Baptist minister. After some discussion we agreed upon Mr. Cloud and I was given the task of breaking the news to him. His farm was next to mine with a plank fence between. I walked over one day and asked him to take a walk with me. We went out into the field and sat down on the ground with our feet hanging over a gully. I told him we wanted him to run, but he refused. I pressed him to make the race, and he finally said he would accept if elected, but would not be a candidate. This was all we wanted, and in the next four weeks we made a lively campaign and beat the republicans by forty votes.

"That was my first experience in politics, and I am proud of it today. I was against anything that wasn't straight democratic then, and I am still fighting on the same ground.

Hon. Gus Morrow, of Jonesboro, came up on the "suburban special" yesterday.

All candidates are superstitious, and nearly all of them carry charms and talismans. Colonel Candler's celebrated rabbit's foot has been told of in song and story, but the general public does not know that Colonel Terrell carries an amulet. The two gubernatorial aspirants met yesterday and Colonel Candler laughingly said:

"Joe, you might as well get out of the race, for you see this rabbit foot. It's the left hind foot of a rabbit killed on Friday, the 13th day of the month in a country graveyard in the dark of the moon by a cross-eyed, bow-legged negro riding a white mule."

Attorney General Terrell waited until his political antagonist had finished the recital of the wonderful powers of the rabbit foot and then leisurely reached back to his hip pocket and drew out a large Meriwether county buckeye.

"This buckeye," said he, "hath the power to dispel any charm of a graveyard rabbit foot."

Later Colonel Terrell decided not to tackle the rabbit's foot.

Mr. Olin J. Wimberly, a leading attorney of Macon, was at the Kimball yesterday.

United States Court Clerk W. C. Carter returned yesterday from a trip to Mississippi. Mr. Carter was delighted with the country there.

"It's the finest farming country I've ever seen," said he. "Why you can sow cotton out in the woods and it will do better than it does here on our best land."

Mr. Carter, however, said he didn't want to swap Georgia, with her great healthful climate, off for Mississippi.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Clothes carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed.

Black cotton hose should be dried and ironed on the wrong side to prevent fading.

The line, as soon as its duty is ended, should be reeled up and placed in a bag until next time.

Black and white calicoes are benefited by having a handful of salt added to a rinsing water.

Calicoes should be washed in clean water, dried in the shade, and turned on the wrong side to dry.

Red tablecloths keep their color if a little borax is added to the rinse water and they are dried in the shade.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

Pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise, if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once; if allowed to lie together, many wrinkles accumulate.

A pair of white gloves or mittens are a comfort to hands taken from hot suds to hang clothes in zero weather; also, a close-fitting jacket and hood to keep one from catching cold.

ONE DAY IN GEORGIA AND MATTTERS OF COMMENT

The story of a bear hunt comes from Chattooga county.

Wednesday morning H. V. Taylor, John McMahan, A. R. Huntington, Russ Tatom and B. T. Brock went out on a camp hunt on Sand mountain. Five deer were started, but none killed; but the deer jumping was a very small matter compared to what happened. "Ole Yank" (Huntington) says he had lost no bear, yet he found two, somewhat to his regret. Mr. Huntington was placed on a deer stand in a thickety ravine near the Cameron place. He was there for deer only, and when he saw a black woolly animal about the size of the average Trenton porker, he wondered what it was, then decided he would try a shot. When the gun fired the little woolly animal made a piteous cry of distress, and the yankee felt a little bad. Soon the exact counterpart of the little animal appeared, only she was on a larger scale. She saw the hunter, and reasoning that he was the cause of her cub's troubles, decided she would try a little yankee meat, and she made a rush for the goal. Huntington fired his remaining barrel, and missed, but he didn't have time to reload, therefore sought safety amid the top branches of the first sapling in his line of route. From the top of that sapling tree came cries of distress more heartrending and piteous than that cub had ever made. John McMahan heard the cry and came on with the dogs, which caused both the bears to flee. The dogs would not run the bear, and the combined force of hunters failed to find them again. The tracks showed to be those of a very large bear and a half-grown cub.

Some Anxious Gentlemen.

The Conyers Weekly prints this paragraph:

"These gentlmen have promised to get married this year if they can find partners: Allen T. Summers, Robert L. Hudson, Walter L. Adair, Charles K. Gailey, Bee B. McDonald, Otis T. Adair, Robert O. Gailey, James M. McDonald, Walter D. Almand. Should these young men succeed in getting off, it would be a great help to the ordinary and our ministers, and a great obstacle would be removed from the pathway of the young gallants of the city. They have our best wishes for success."

She Was Old but Black.

Dublin Courier: Emily Horn, an old colored woman, died on Sunday night, and she was undoubtedly the oldest person in Laurens county at her death. She is said by those who knew to be undoubtedly 111 years old, as she was twelve years old at the time of Washington's death, in 1799.

Coroner Spence, of Mitchell county, was called to Mr. McElven's farm, near Bethany church, to investigate the death of a negro woman who had been killed by a tree falling on her. An inquest was held over the body, and the evidence developed the fact that the death was caused by the deceased. The woman, Francis Musgrove, had gone to the field and cut down a pine tree. When the tree commenced to fall she attempted to run from under it, but the tree struck her on the head, breaking one arm, a leg and crushing her skull, causing death almost instantly. The only eye-witness to the accident was the woman's husband.

The Great Need of Georgia.

The Rome Tribune aptly discourses upon the great need of Georgia, saying:

"We are anxious to see 1898 the best and most prosperous year in the history of Georgia. That we need more manufactories there is no doubt. The Atlanta chamber of commerce is moving in this matter, and has called a convention to meet February 10th in that city for the purpose of discussing the best method to secure legislation for the encouragement of manufacturing enterprises by legally exempting them from taxation."

Mr. Comer for Governor.

A correspondent of The Savannah News urges Mr. H. M. Comer for the governorship and says:

"In looking over the field for a man of known integrity, possessing the practical business experience and necessary executive ability requisite to meet and solve the peculiar exigencies that may arise during the next gubernatorial term, no man in the eyes of the thinking men of Georgia is better equipped for the governorship under present conditions than H. M. Comer, of your city. While they know that he could only accept under a pecuniary loss to himself, yet they know him to be true enough patriot to accept were the place tendered him by a spontaneous movement from the citizens of Georgia. While knowing that he would scorn to enter into such a shameful scramble for the office as has characterized most of our gubernatorial contests of late years, yet his sense of duty would compel him to obey the behest of his fellow citizens were they made known in this way. Now, we ask every Georgian who loves the old state and is proud of her many advantages and desires her to press on to the front in moral, mental and industrial progress, when can he find a man better qualified for the office. In fact, is there another man in the state known to combine in such an eminent degree both skill in financiering and executive ability in the management of men in conducting large business enterprises. The two qualities pre-eminently demanded by existing circumstances to be blended in the incoming executive.

Mr. Watson in Demand.

Dublin Courier: We are informed that Hon. Thomas E. Watson has been employed to defend W. D. and J. R. King, father and son, who are in jail charged with complicity in the killing of Lucien McLendon, a negro, in Oconee district, which occurred last November. It is said some of the other defendants in the same case are trying to secure Mr. Watson's services also.

Cannot Do Without It.

Darien Gazette: The Atlanta Constitution is again making daily visits to this office. We could not well do without the great and good Constitution.

Paying the Printer.

Spring Place Jimplecute: Bring on your owls, 'possum skins and hamper baskets. We are willing to take anything of a digestible nature on subscription.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

In 1860 the manufactured product of St. Louis only amounted to $27,000,000. Last year the output was about $300,000,000.

Canada's imports from the United States increased $3,000,000 last year, and her imports from England decreased $3,600,000.

Before 1886 the average number of labor strikes of all kinds in this country was about 500 a year. Since that date the average has been 1,500.

The postal authorities of Paris are said to be about to introduce motor cars and omnibuses for the use of carriers in the delivery of the mails.

Coal mined in China is being exported to California, and it is said that in a few years the Flowery Land will supply the whole Pacific coast.

It having been discovered that there was no copy of the Bible in the Georgia state library, the legislature has appropriated $5 to buy one.

The steam craft of the United States last year carried 650,000,000 passengers, with a loss of forty-six passengers and 137 men belonging to the crews.

Colonel Emil Frey, formerly president of the Swiss Republic, and for five years Swiss minister to Washington, is at present director in chief of the international telegraph system of Europe. He fought in the union army during the civil war.

HOT TIME OVER CITY'S MONEY

The City Council Held a Warm Session Yesterday.

NEW MEMBERS METTLESOME

They Refused To Vote for Adoption of Apportionment Sheet.

THOMSON WRITES MINORITY REPORT

Member Finance Committee Would Not Sign Apportionment Sheet—Report Caused Heated Discussion—Comes Up Again Next Friday.

DESPITE predictions that it would be accepted in full and without even an undercurrent of adverse murmuring the apportionment sheet given out for publication before its presentation to council met lively opposition in the council chamber yesterday afternoon.

But the reckoning disregarded the presence of the new members of council. The novitiates were cautious regarding the figures put at them and there was very hot cayenne in their remarks upon the estimate sheet. The new members shocked the usual serenity of the council chamber and surprised themselves by rejecting the figures handed in by the finance committee.

Instanter, there was a stampede to go back to the starting point. This was executed with great celerity and the consideration of the apportionment sheet went over to a special session of council. This special session occurs Friday, and it is not unlikely that the opposition to the estimate may be continued with renewed energy. In fact, it was intimated late yesterday afternoon that there would be a second appropriation sheet submitted.

The action of council on the apportionment sheet yesterday is a suggestion of the future high pressure under which council is likely to be conducted. The handling of the apportionment sheet yesterday breaks all previous municipal records. With but few exceptions the appropriation sheets have always been accepted by former councils, and never have they been rejected outright. The appropriation of $30,000 as a first payment on the purchase of the courthouse is thought to be the bone of contention. The new councilmen claimed they were not willing to vote for the apportionment as outlined by the committee without further consideration. The committee members, knowing the city's funds would be tied up in case of postponement, worked assiduously for adoption. They lost the fight, however, and council will hold an adjourned session Friday for the further consideration of the topic. Meanwhile the new councilmen will peruse the figures, and it is probable amendments innumerable will be offered before final adoption. If it is anything like the report of the salary committee the sheet will scarcely be recognizable when council gets through with it.

Thomson Refused To Sign.

Accompanying the finance committee's report was the following minority report from Councilman Thomson, a member:

"Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1898.—I decline to sign the apportionment sheet for 1898 because it appropriates $30,000, brought over from 1898, and $30,000 for 1898, to purchase undivided interests in Fulton county courthouse. I do not think such purchase can be legally made; and besides, I am of the opinion that even if it should be decided that the contract with Fulton county is legal, there are other objects for which said sums should be appropriated, namely, a sinking fund to pay the $500,000 of waterworks bonds issued in 1892; an increased appropriation for sewer, electric lights, fire and police departments, public schools, etc. Respectfully submitted.

"W. S. THOMSON."

Few Changes in Apportionments.

There are few radical changes in the apportionments recommended by the committee over last year. The water department, and the city lighting suffer the largest cuts, and the police, fire and health departments are given slight increases. The other appropriations remain substantially the same.

Last year the water department received $40,000 for pipe. This year it will only get $5,000, if the report is adopted. This reduction is in view of the proposed issuance of $200,000 in water bonds during the year. If the people vote down the bonds the water department will be given more money for pipe in the May appropriation. The police and fire departments are given sums to maintain the increased force and improvements made during last year. The health people get $4,000 additional in order to increase their working force.

An appropriation of $13,000 is recommended to meet smallpox bills. The Grady hospital is given a slight increase in order to allow them to make needed improvements. The street department is cut $4,000. The salary of the clerk of commission of public works is left off entirely. A cut of $5,000 is made in the sewers to be paid for by the city. The park commission is given an increase of $500, and $20,000 is set aside for bridges.

The foregoing is an exceptionally good showing when it is considered that the income of the city will be in the neighborhood of $35,000 or $40,000 less this year than it was last year. This is due to the reduction of the tax rate one-quarter of a cent, and the work of the tax assessors in equalizing taxes on suburban property, which alone has cost the city a large sum. The greatest economy has been observed therefore, but as this apportionment is only an estimate, the figures may be materially changed in the May distribution, if not before adoption.

Under the present status the city's funds are absolutely tied up. The mayor has no right to sign checks until the appropriations are adopted. Several matters involving expenditures came up yesterday afternoon, but the chairman ruled them out of order on this account. The city's creditors will have to wait, therefore, until Friday, and even if the sheet is adopted then, the aldermanic board has a try at it.

How the Sheet Was Tabled.

"I think action on the apportionment sheet should be postponed," said Councilman Adair, after Clerk Greene had finished reading. "We new members do not know whether we want to vote for it or not. There is no harm in giving us an opportunity to inspect it."

Dr. Stephens thought postponement would be a bad precedent; that it would double the work of other committees. He had faith in the ordinance committee and wanted its report adopted.

Councilmen Hammond and LaHatte wanted a postponement, and Alderman Turner and Dimmock and Mayson spoke for adoption. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of seven to six.

The motion on the adoption of the finance committee's report was then put and lost by a vote of six to three, Messrs. Camp, LaHatte, Lumpkin, Thomson, Burns and Adair voting in the negative. This killed the apportionment sheet for the time being, and there was a good deal of excitement in the council chamber.

The supporters of the sheet then began to work assiduously for reconsideration. Eager consultations were held all over the chamber, and Chairman Dimmock was unable for awhile to restore order. The mayor, knowing that if the sheet was turned down, municipal finances would be in a terrible tangle, did a little electioneering, too, and, finally, after other business had been transacted, Councilman Thomson moved for a reconsideration. The motion was carried.

Alderman Mayson moved to adopt the report of the finance committee.

Councilman Adair made another speech favoring postponement.

"What do you want a postponement for?" asked Alderman Mayson

"To inspect the figures," was the reply.

"Have you inspected the apportionment of last year?"

"No."

"Then, how do we know that you will inspect them this year?" asked Mr. Mayson.

"I never had time last year," was Mr. Adair's reply.

Councilman Hammond Grows Warm.

Councilman Hammond offered a resolution at this juncture as an amendment to the motion to adopt, postponing action until Monday, and in the meanwhile giving the mayor the power to sign necessary checks.

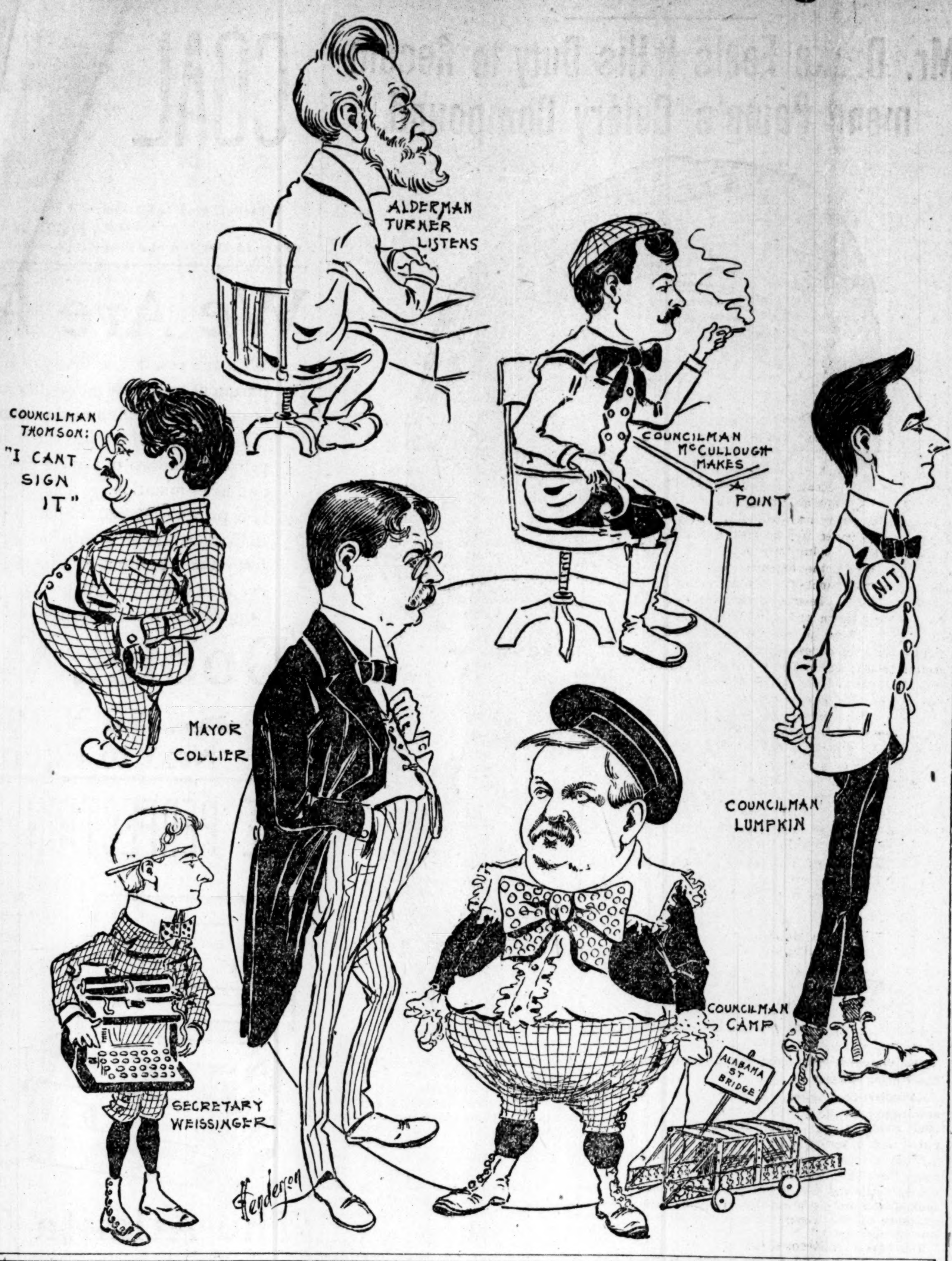
Chairman Dimmock ruled the resolution out of order on the grounds money could not be paid out until the apportionment sheet had been adopted. Councilman Hammond stated he thought such a course was legal, and appealed from the decision of the chair. Alderman Woodward urged the importance of adoption at this session, and Councilman Hammond withdrew his appeal.

But the clouds began to grow darker. Councilman Lumpkin moved to lay the report on the table until Monday. The vote was seven to seven. Chairman Dimmock voted against the motion and it was lost.

Judge Dorsey proved the peacemaker of the occasion. "I voted," said he, "for the adoption of the report, but the new members of council feel they have a right to investigate the apportionment before they vote, and I think it is nothing but right that they be allowed this privilege. I move the report be laid on the table until Friday afternoon at 3 oclock."

The motion was carried with but few dissenting votes.

Artist Henderson Pays the City Council A Visit and Makes Some Interesting Notes.



ROUTINE UP BEFORE COUNCIL.

Many Matters of Importance Disposed of Yesterday.

Chairman Turner, of the bridge committee, is evidently bent on the erection of a viaduct across Mitchell street this year. He introduced a resolution in council yesterday instructing the bridge committee to have plans and specifications prepared for a steel viaduct across the tracks at this crossing, and also to ascertain what proportion of the cost the railroads would pay. The resolution was referred to the bridge committee.

Alderman Turner's ordinance requiring all bidders for public work to send a certified check with their bids for the amount specified by the city in order to hold such contractors to the fullfillment of their contracts was passed.

Councilman Burns introduced an ordinance creating the office of clerk to the commissioner of public works for two years, beginning in February, and naming a salary of $1,000 per annum, payable monthly. This ordinance was passed and Clarence Moore, who now occupies this position, recently abolished, will hold his job unless Mayor Collier vetoes the measure.

Alderman Mayson introduced a resolution providing for the sale of the government building at the exposition grounds, the funds to be used for an exhibit at the Omaha exposition. The measure was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

The Bell Telephone committee presented a petition asking permission to lay additional wires on Walton, Broad and Poplar streets in order to furnish service for the new Grant and English-American buildings. The petition was referred to the committee on electric lights and telephones.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company was granted permission to lay double tracks on Peachtree street from Marietta street to the Aragon hotel. Work will begin in the near future, and when finished Peachtree cars entering the city will run down Peachtree street instead of Broad as at present.

The electrolysis matter, which has been shelved for several weeks, was brought forward yesterday afternoon. The report of the committee was read and the entire matter, including the ordinance, was referred to the committee on electric and other railroads.

An invitation was read from the Freundshaftsbund to council to attend their annual celebration Tuesday night. Mr. Thomson was the only one who voted against the acceptance of the invitation.

The report of the committee on municipal ownership of an electric light plant was submitted and referred to the electric light committee. A report will be rendered at the next session of council.

The printing committee was instructed to obtain the lowest bids for printing the annual report of officers.

Women Should Remember THAT

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

are specially prepared to act in harmony with the female system. They cure *Constipation* and *Sick Headache*, resulting from causes peculiar to women.

25 cents. All Druggists.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer is falling and is lowest on the west gulf coast. The winds are generally blowing from the east or northeast throughout the south and the weather is becoming cloudy. It is also cloudy in the southeast, except in Florida. There is also some cloudiness in the lower lake region and at scattered places in the northwest, but in the interior portions of the country the weather is generally clear. There was no percipitation of any consequence during the past twelve hours. The barometer is high over the districts to the east of the Mississippi valley, and is highest over the middle Atlantic states.

The lowest temperature prevails over the middle Rocky mountain slope, and freezing weather north and eastward from the upper Ohio valley and in the northwest. During the day the temperatures reached about 60 degrees along the gulf coast.

Forecast for Tuesday—Georgia and Alabama: Generally fair and warmer weather; West Florida, generally fair, and South Carolina, partly cloudy weather.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	38
Daily normal temperature	41
Highest temperature	43
Lowest temperature	32
Total rainfall during 12 hours	00
Deficiency of precipitation	2.47

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., January 17, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours
New York, clear	28	30	.00
Savannah, cloudy	52	56	.00
Norfolk, clear	36	40	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	40	42	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	40	42	.00
Wilmington, cloudy	42	48	.00
Charleston, cloudy	52	56	.00
Augusta, cloudy	48	50	.00
Jacksonville, clear	56	66	.00
Atlanta, clear	40	43	.00
Tampa, partly cloudy	60	72	.00
Pensacola, clear	52	56	.00
Montgomery, clear	40	44	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	46	48	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	54	60	.00
Palestine, cloudy	56	60	[illegible]
Galveston, cloudy	60	60	.01
Corpus Christi, cloudy	62	62	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	28	28	.01
Detroit, cloudy	26	28	.00
Chicago, clear	34	34	.00
Memphis, clear	46	52	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	40	40	.00
Knoxville, clear	38	42	.00
Cincinnati, clear	34	38	.00
St. Paul, clear	32	42	.00
St. Louis, clear	44	42	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	42	42	.00
Omaha, cloudy	34	38	.06
Huron, clear	30	40	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	22	30	.14
North Platte, snow	28	30	.T
Dodge City, clear	26	36	.00
Abilene, clear	48	58	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

BANK SALE WAS NOT CONFIRMED

Receivers of Merchants' Bank Have Case Postponed Until Wednesday.

The Merchants' bank case, which was set for a hearing yesterday morning before Judge Lumpkin in chambers, was called yesterday, but by consent of counsel interested it was not argued, but was set for hearing Wednesday at 9 o'clock.

The receivers of the defunct bank have filed their report of the sale of the property on Alabama street. They are of the opinion that the price realized was too small and it may be that the court will order the property resold.

The case, in all of its features, will come up tomorrow morning. The price realized at the recent sale was only $701 per front foot.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Miss Lilly Dalmer, twenty years of age, died yesterday at her residence on Seaboard avenue, after a lengthy sickness with consumption. Her remains will be sent to Lawrenceville, Ga., for interment.

JONES AND ROSSER WIN WITH EASE

City Council Accepts Both Resignations of Merry and McRae.

SUCCESSORS WERE ELECTED

Dr. Louis Jones Is Now a Member of Board of Health.

L. G. ROSSER ON BOARD OF EDUCATION

Both Gentlemen Received the Unanimous Vote—Robinson Not Nominated To Succeed McRae.

DR. FLOYD W. McRAE, secretary of the board of health, presented his resignation to council yesterday afternoon and Dr. Louis Jones was elected to fill the vacancy.

Professor Merry's resignation from the board of education was also accepted, and Mr. L. Z. Rosser, of the seventh ward, was elected to succeed him.

Both gentlemen received the unanimous vote. Mr. Rosser had no opposition. Dr. Jones had opposition up to council time, when the opposing forces, who were working assiduously to land Dr. W. C. Robinson in the place, realized they did not have sufficient following to win, and withdrew leaving a clear field for Dr. Jones.

Dr. McRae's letter of resignation is as follows:

"To the Honorable Mayor and General Council—Gentlemen: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the board of health. This step is rendered imperative by other and more binding professional duties. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many courtesies received at your hands, I beg to remain yours most respectfully,

"FLOYD W. McRAE."

After Clerk Greene had read the letter, Councilman Dozier moved that the rules be suspended and that council elect successors to Dr. McRae and Professor Merry. Alderman Woodward offered an amendment postponing the election two weeks. He thought there was no special hurry in the matter, and that the election should take place at the next session, when the members now in Florida would have returned.

Councilmen Dozier and Hammond objected and Mr. Woodward's amendment was lost. Councilman Hammond nominated, to succeed Dr. McRae, Dr. Jones, who received fifteen votes.

Councilman Dozier nominated Mr. Rosser to succeed Professor Merry, and he also received fifteen votes. The mayor then declared both gentlemen duly elected.

Dr. Jones is one of Atlanta's well-known citizens. He has been a practicing physician of the city for several years.

Dr. Jones elected, there will probably be a lively tilt for the position of secretary of the board. Dr. Benson is said to be after the place, and Dr. Jones's friends say he is entitled to the place because he succeeds Dr. McRae. The election will occur at the next regular meeting of the board.

Mr. Rosser, attorney for Fulton county, is one of the city's ablest lawyers. Closely in touch with the city's interests and familiar with education work, he is eminently qualified for his position.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

The general agents and managers of the life companies hold their annual dinner and election today at the Kimball house. The statehouse officers and a few guests other than insurance men have been invited. There will be no formal toasts, but Major Mims, the president of the Georgia Association of Life Insurance, will preside. Manager Scoville has promised a dainty menu and the company will do the rest.

President Tupper, of the Southeastern Tariff Association, is in New Orleans, where he went to try to straighten out the situation. They have been wanting him badly down there, but he could not go earlier because he had to remain in his office to attend to making up the annual reports.

The Atlanta Home is steadily branching out. Its annual meeting comes pretty soon.

The legislature of the territory of New Mexico passed an act recently requiring all insurance companies doing business in the territory to put up $10,000 in securities with the territorial government to protect losers. The law is to go into effect February 1st. An effort was made to get congress to annul this law, but the senate committee on territories has decided to postpone inaction on the bill indefinitely. Forty-one insurance companies will be affected by the act.

According to current reports, the Royal Queen agency on the Pacific coast will lead all the others out on the slope with premiums amounting to about $400,000.

Below are extracts from the annual statements of some fire companies showing assets, re-insurance, reserve and net surplus:

American of Newark—Assets, $2,900,819; re-insurance reserve, $524,636; net surplus, $1,718,228.

Greenwich of New York—Assets, $1,484,685; re-insurance reserve, $643,147; net surplus, $436,128.

Helvetia Swiss of Switzerland—Assets, $843,677; reinsurance reserve, $33,638; net surplus, $592,146.

Insurance Company of North America—Assets, $10,023,220; reinsurance reserve, $3,174,237; net surplus, $2,527,597.

Kings County of Brooklyn—Assets, $379,621; reinsurance reserve, $26,705; net surplus, $184,001.

Milwaukee Mechanics' of Milwaukee—Total assets, $2,572,485; reinsurance reserve, $856,669; net surplus, $1,364,834.

Rochester German of Rochester—Assets, $1,026,505; reinsurance reserve, $301,971; net surplus, $485,162.

United States of New York—Assets, $737,021; reinsurance reserve, $222,575; net surplus, $206,355.

Williamsburg City of New York—Assets, $1,799,472; reinsurance reserve, $532,524; net surplus, $937,129.

The Methodist Company, of Chicago, a mutual company, has organized and will begin business at once. It will confine its acceptances to property belonging to the Methodist church, such as churches, schools and parsonages. Until the business reaches $10,000 in premiums, the business, as written, will be reinsured in stock companies. H. P. Magill, of LaCrosse, has been elected general agent.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream makes the grandest toilet combination known for the skin. Send 20 cents for sample of each, sufficient for three weeks' use. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d street, New York.

DON'T PAY $100

for a typewriter that has only a few of the desirable features found in the high-grade

Wellington Typewriter No. 2

Costs only $60, and the[illegible]ing in repair bills is in each a considerable amount each year. Durability, visible writing, alignment absolutely perfect. Universal keyboard and numerous other features that cannot be set forth in an advertisement will be found in this machine. We know that to try it is to buy it, and will therefore send one to any responsible person for Ten Day's Trial Free

Descriptive Catalogue sent upon application.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Box 4, Plattsburg, N. Y.
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FUNERAL NOTICE.

LONG—The relatives and friends of Mrs. Harriet R. Long, Mark W. Johnson and Joseph H. Johnson are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Long at the residence of Joseph H. Johnson, 26 East Cain street, this (Tuesday) morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Oakland. The pallbearers, Messrs, A. J. McBride, H. S. Johnson, M. Harrison, A. G. Candler, W. E. Hanye and H. F. Leak, will please meet promptly at H. M. Patterson's undertaking rooms, 32 Peachtree street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The F. C. degree will be conferred. Brethren properly qualified are cordially invited to meet with us.

RANDOLPH ROSE, W. M.
M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT KAMPER'S"

Fresh Roasted Coffees

that are unmatchable in quality and price.

Fancy

"Old Gov'n't," Java and pure Arabian Mocha, 40c pound; fine Java and Mocha blend, 3 pounds $1.

Mocha, Java,

and Rio blend, 4 pounds $1. Fancy Rio Coffee, 5 pounds $1; good Rio Coffee, 15 pounds $1; fair Rio Coffee, 8 pounds $1; good Maracaibo and Rio Screenings superior stale package Coffee, 10 pounds $1.

......THE......

Best Tea and Coffee Store

The Only Coffee Roasters.

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

There Isn't

A single low grade hat in our store. We never have 'em. It's always "the better" and "the best" grades that you'll find here.

We are determined that hat buyers shall find here the best things made.

Bear in mind, though, our prices start at low pressure.

THE GAY CO.

FURNISHERS AND HATTERS,
18 Whitehall Street.

I have positive instructions to sell at once a vacant lot on South Pryor street. The lot fronts 49 feet on west side of South Pryor street, 150 feet south of Rawson, and extends back west 150 feet to alley. It is one of the finest lots on the street, and all assessments are paid up. I will sell without reserve to the person who makes me the highest bid at my office, 23½ Whitehall street, at noon today, January 19th. All bids will be opened in my office in the presence of the bidders.

W. R. HAMMOND,

January 19, 1898.

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

Allowed on Boys' and Men's Suits, Overcoats and Underwear For Cash

Men's Suits and Overcoats

$10.00	qualities for $6.67	that's	⅓ off
$12.00	qualities for $8.00	that's	⅓ off
$15.00	qualities for $10.00	that's	⅓ off
$18.00	qualities for $12.00	that's	⅓ off
$20.00	qualities for $13.33	that's	⅓ off
$22.50	qualities for $15.00	that's	⅓ oft

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

$2.00	qualities for $1.33	that's	⅓ off
$3.00	qualities for $2.00	that's	⅓ off
$3.75	qualities for $2.50	that's	⅓ off
$4.00	qualities for $2.67	that's	⅓ off
$5.00	qualities for $3.75	that's	⅓ off
$6.00	qualities for $4.50	that's	⅓ off
$7.50	qualities for $5.00	that's	⅓ off

Special Special Special Special — One Lot Children's Nobby Overcoats, sizes—2, 3, 4 and 5, at ...... Half Prices — Special Special Special Special

Liberal Reductions — Men's Derby Hats, Men's Fedora Hats, Merchant Tailoring

Stuttgarter Underwear has advanced—old rates are current here. That's our way.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department

STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street,
Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta---15-17 Whitehall St.

STAMP FIGHT NOW BEFORE COUNCIL

Petition Presented by Many Prominent Merchants Yesterday.

WANT LICENSE WITHDRAWN

Claim That Business Is Injurious to Merchants of Atlanta.

MATTER WAS REFERRED TO TAX COMMITTEE

Petitioners Will Appear Before That Body and a Lively Fight Will Doubtlessly Ensue.

IN A PETITION to the city council, presented through the clerk yesterday afternoon, a number of prominent dry goods, shoe and clothing merchants declare themselves opposed to the business done by the International Trading Stamp Company.

The petition to council to deny the stamp company a license to do business in Atlanta was a surprise and was prepared at the last moment. It had not been supposed that such definite and concerted action would be taken and the grocers and laundrymen were the only ones who had previously taken action against the stamp business.

The petition presented to council yesterday afternoon is put in strong, clear language, and requests that the stamp company be denied a license to do business in this city. The petition is signed by a number of the most prominent merchants doing business in Atlanta, and they ask that they be allowed the privilege of making a further showing before council at some time to be appointed.

When the paper was read by Clerk Greene yesterday council took no action in the matter beyond referring it to the tax committee. The first fight against the stamp company was made before this committee, but did not materialize because of the fact that the committee could not consider a petition without it being first presented to council.

The merchants who have signed the petition evidently mean to make a strong fight, and the tax committee will have its hands full when the matter is considered. The stamp company will not give in without a fight, and both sides will doubtlessly be fully presented.

The point to be decided by the council committee will be an interesting one, and the outcome of the fight on the stamp company will be closely watched.

The petition in full is as follows:

"To the Honorable Council of the City of Atlanta—We, the undersigned citizens and merchants of the city of Atlanta, respectfully show to your honorable body that a certain firm, operating under the name of the International Trading Stamp Company, is doing business in the city of Atlanta, Ga., with headquarters at 10 Whitehall street.

"Your petitioners further state that said concern is engaged in soliciting merchants to subscribe to their scheme of giving trading stamps to every cash purchaser, with the agreement that when a purchaser shall have filled up his stamp book with said stamps to the number of 990 stamps, representing so many purchases, said concern agrees to give any article in its storerooms in exchange for said book of stamps.

"Your petitioners show that said trading stamp scheme is injurious to the best interests of Atlanta's merchants, for the reason that it causes them the necessity of raising the price of their goods to meet the 5 per cent tax levied upon them by said stamp company; and it is also an imposition on the general public for the reason that the vast majority of said stamp books are never filled, and in case they are not completely filled the holder gets nothing in return for his stamps.

"The history and experience of such schemes has always been that as soon as one concern has got a foothold in a city others rush to the scene and confusion and demoralization of trade is the result, much to the injury of the better class of merchants, and without material benefit to the general public.

"Your petitioners state that said International Trading Stamp Company has been declared an illegal scheme and a lottery by the courts of Washington, D. C., and in many of the large cities of the country it is proving deleterious to trade.

"Your petitioners crave the privilege of making a further showing before your honorable body at some time to be appointed, and pray that you deny to said company a license to ply their trade in the city of Atlanta. Signed: Capital City Laundry, Troy Steam Laundry, Guthman Steam Laundry, Crescent Steam Laundry, Southern Dye Works, Kellam & Moore, Jacobs' Pharmacy, Manson Wilson, Swift & Harris, Daniel Bros., Eiseman & Weil, J. F. Lester, N. Hess' Sons, C. H. Simon, Eiseman Bros., Charles W. Crankshaw, Byck Bros. & Co., Emery Market Company, Richards & Bain, Hirsch Bros., J. C. & J. Daniel, J. Frohsin, Julius R. Watts & Co., F. J. Stilson, Douglas & Davison, M. Rich & Bros., Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co., W. C. Reese Millinery Company, George Muse Clothing Company, Keely Company."

EXAMINING RECORDS.

A committee from the grand jury is at work on the books and records of the justice courts. Bloodworth's and Orr's courts have been examined by the committee and it is now engaged in probing the records of Justice Foute. The committee will next visit the court of Justice Landrum.

Sadie Steward

OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

Cured of Spasms by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

THE many cases of spasms, St. Vitus dance and epilepsy that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has cured, would alone give this great remedy wide reputation. Mrs. Walter A. Steward, 773 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., says March 3, 1896: "In 1893, while on a visit to friends our little girl was taken with spasms. We hastened home to our family physician. He did all he could but failed. We called several physicians but the spasms continued, her tongue became partially paralyzed and the doctors said she would never talk again. Night and day we watched the poor little sufferer and tried every remedy we saw advertised for such cases but got no relief. We began giving Dr. Miles' Nervine, and after taking four bottles she was running about as well and happy as ever."

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart Ind.

Here Is the First Apportionment Sheet Ever Turned Down by Council

After an Hour's Heated Wrangling Yesterday, the Finance Committee's Report Was First Rejected and Then Laid on the Table.

The finance committee of council submitted the annual apportionment sheet at the session of council yesterday afternoon. The estimate was rejected, reconsidered, then tabled, thus disturbing all precedents. There will be a special session Friday, and the sheet may be considerably changed before adoption. The first payment of $30,000 for the courthouse as a city hall seems to be the bone of contention.

As predicted ten days ago in The Constitution, there are few changes in the apportionments over last year. The water department suffers the largest cut, being allowed only $5,000 for pipes, whereas it had $40,000 last year. The street department is cut $4,000, and the street lighting has been cut $5,000, which will result in about forty less arc lights. The health department has been increased $4,000, the Grady hospital has been given a slight increase, and $20,000 has been set aside for bridges. The police and fire departments also receive slight increases. The committee had to figure on a basis of about $170,000 less this year than last, owing to reduced tax rate and equalization of taxation on suburban property.

The appropriations as recommended by the committee are as follows:

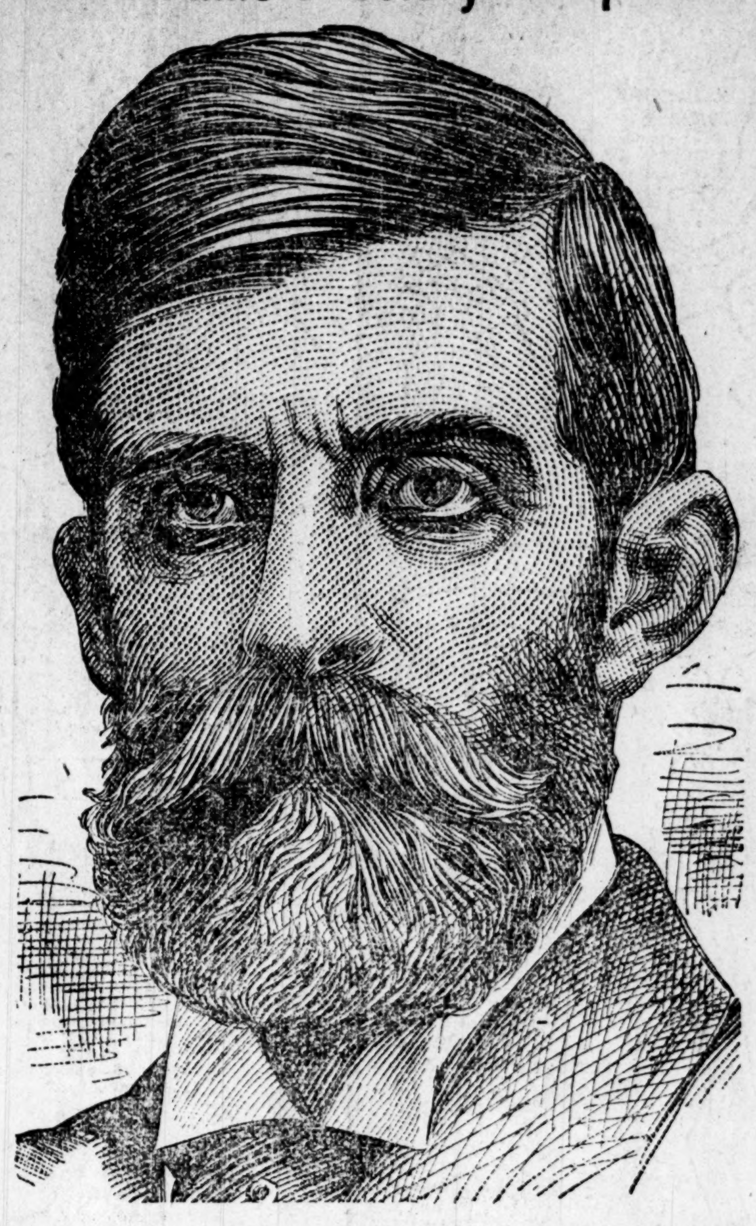
Tax from real and personal property		$647,614 92	
Sanitary assessments		49,000 00	
Street tax		9,000 00	
Railroad tax		15,000 00	
Total through assessor's office		$720,614 92—$	720,614 92
General business licenses			82,875 56
Dray and hack licenses			5,657 05
Wholesale liquor licenses			800 00
Commission and insurance returns			8,593 87
Retail liquor licenses			80,963 29
Water receipts			95,484 32
Sewer connections			1,479 35
Removing and replacing paving			2,942 09
Interest			4,934 09
Cost and fees			11,464 41
Cemetery receipts			2,277 00
Sale cemetery lots			1,965 00
Hospital receipts			3,869 89
Recorder's court			16,476 70
Public schools			44,079 93
Public scales			97 20
Miscellaneous			2,297 89
Total regular receipts			$1,086,872 56
Lateral sewers		$ 30,000 00	
Rebate on sewers		5,000 00	
North avenue paving		8,166 00	
Paving bills outstanding		20,000 00	
Sidewalks and curbing		20,000 00	
Permanent paving		6,600 00	
Sales water meters		10,000 00	
Total lateral receipts		$ 99,766 00—	99,766 00
SET ASIDE BY COUNCIL 1897.			
Perpetual sinking fund		$175,000 00	
Water bond sinking fund		30,000 00	
Redemption bond sinking fund		5,001 00	
Past due bond		1,000 00	
Courthouse purchase		30,000 00	
North avenue paving		4,083 00	
December electric bill		6,000 00	
New city code		1,000 00	
Water pipes, Hull and Fowler streets		500 00	
Heater Grady hospital		550 00	
Warrants outstanding		1,206 65	
Cash surplus		5,767 29	
		$260,107 94—	260,107 94
Total estimated receipts, 1898			$1,446,746 50

Apportionment January, 1898.

1. DEPARTMENT OF MAYOR.			
Salary of mayor		$ 2,500 00	
Salary of secretary		1,200 00	
Expense		200 00—	3,900 00
2. DEPARTMENT OF COUNCIL.			
Salaries of two aldermen	$600 00	1,200 00	
Salaries of seventeen aldermen and councilmen	300 00	5,100 00—	6,300 00
3. DEPARTMENT OF CITY HALL.			
Rent		4,500 00	
Salary of janitor		600 00	
Purchase of city hall, 1-5th, 1898		30,000 00	
Brought over from council 1897 to pay 1-5th interest in city hall		30,000 00	
Salaries of public weighers		1,166 66	
Expense		2,000 00—	68,266 66
4. DEPARTMENT FINANCE.			
Perpetual sinking fund		$175,000 00	
Interest coupons		173,142 50	
Past due bonds		1,000 00	
Annual bond redemption fund		3,500 00	
Water bond sinking fund		36,000 00	
Redemption bond sinking fund		6,668 00	
School of Technology		2,500 00	
Salary of treasurer		1,000 00—	398,810 50
5. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.			
Salaries of commissioners		750 00	
Pay rolls		130,218 50	
Expenses	$11,675 00		
Expenses 1897	1,384 67—	13,059 67—	144,028 17
6. DEPARTMENT OF TAX.			
Salary of tax collector		2,400 00	
Salary of assistant tax collector		1,500 00	
Salary of street improvement collector		1,200 00	
Salary of three tax assessors		5,400 00	
Salary of three assessors' clerks		3,000 00	
Salary of city clerk		2,400 00	
Salary of first assistant clerk		1,500 00	
Salary of second assistant clerk		1,200 00	
Salary of marshal		2,400 00	
Salary of deputy marshal		1,500 00	
Legal advertising		2,700 00	
Expenses		7,000 00—	32,200 00
7. DEPARTMENT OF FIRE.			
Salary of building inspector		1,800 00	
Salary of assistant building inspector		720 00	
Pay rolls		92,030 00	
Expenses	$13,600 00		
Expenses 1897	363 12		
Storage battery	2,000 00—	15,963 12—	110,513 12
8. DEPARTMENT OF CEMETERY.			
Salary of sexton		1,200 00	
Expense		1,047 50	
Improvements and material		3,500 00	
Pay rolls	$6,387 50		
Pay rolls	300 00—	6,687 50—	12,435 00
9. DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS.			
Mains		5,000 00	
Laterals		30,000 00	
Repairs and advertising		3,000 00—	38,000 00
10. DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.			
Ordinary		18,000 00	
Pay rolls and expenses		18,000 00	
Curbing and sidewalks		20,000 00	
Paving bills outstanding		20,000 00	
North avenue paving		12,250 00	
Other paving		9,900 00—	98,150 00
11. DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER.			
Salary of engineer		3,000 00	
Salary of assistant engineer		1,800 00	
Salary of clerk		1,200 00	
Salary of two rodmen		720 00	
Expenses		300 00—	7,020 00
12. DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER PUBLIC WORKS.			
Salary of commissioner		2,000 00	
Expense		100 00—	2,100 00
13. DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS.			
Pay rolls		30,000 00	
Expenses		36,000 00	
Extension pipes and valves (Hull and Fowler)		5,000 00	
Meters		10,000 00	
Salaries of Commissioners		700 00—	81,700 00
14. DEPARTMENT OF STREET LIGHTS.			
Lights		65,000 00	
December bill, 1897		6,000 00	
Salary of electrician		1,200 00—	72,200 00
15. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.			
Salary of attorney		3,000 00	
Salary of assistant attorney		2,400 00	
Salary of recorder		2,400 00	
Salary of investigator		1,200 00	
Settlement of suits		3,000 00	
Settlement of claims		3,000 00	
Expenses		3,000 00	
Code		1,000 00—	19,000 00
16. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.			
Expenses and pay rolls			9,000 00
17. DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF.			
Salaries of physicians		4,300 00	
Salary of license inspector		1,000 00	
Home of Friendless		3,000 00	
Home for Girls		1,300 00	
Carrie Steele orphanage		1,200 00	
Charitable association		3,500 00	
Transportation of poor		2,900 00	
Burial of poor		2,900 00	
Grady hospital, maintenance	$26,000 00		
Heaters	550 00—	26,550 00—	44,750 00
18. DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.			
Pay rolls		131,095 00	
Expenses		11,250 00—	142,345 00
19. DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.			
New bridge		20,000 00	
Expenses		1,000 00—	21,000 00
20. DEPARTMENT OF COMPTROLLER.			
Salary of comptroller		3,000 00	
Salary of bookkeeper		1,500 00	
Salary of assistant bookkeeper		900 00	
Expense		100 00—	5,500 00
21. DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY.			
Salaries of board of health		750 00	
Pay rolls		78,000 00	
Expenses	$32,445 00		
Expenses, 1897	13,159 23—	45,604 23—	124,354 23
22. DEPARTMENT OF CONTINGENT.			
Rent military armories		3,300 00	
Actual contingent		1,873 82—	5,173 82
Total apportionments			$1,446,746 50

MAYOR OF LINCOLN, N. J.

Mr. Drake Feels It His Duty to Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.



The youngest and most bustling city in the United States—

Founded last April, Lincoln boasts a sewerage system, electric lights, macadamized roads, trolley cars, telephone franchise and a water plant.

From a hamlet to a town—to a city, in this incredibly short time, Lincoln has grown with the wonderful progressiveness looked for only in the west—a splendid example of the indomitable pertinacity of one strong man.

Like most forceful men, Mayor Drake must see the results before giving his approval; but when convinced he speaks out his mind without fear or favor of anyone.

There is no hesitation among Mayor Drake's friends in saying that Paine's celery compound has been of the utmost help in enabling him to do a prodigious amount of work, and to get rid of that insomnia that at one time resulted from every prolonged effort. Mayor Drake himself says:

Lincoln, Middlesex Co., N. J.,
Oct. 30, 1897.

Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—I have been getting Paine's celery compound from our local druggist. After sixteen hours' work each day, I sleep eight hours each night like a baby, and attribute much of the strengthening of my nerves to Paine's celery compound.

Yours truly, SILAS D. DRAKE.

Nothing demoralizes the health sooner or more completely than even the occasional loss of sleep. To start a new day with the brain unrefreshed is like trying to keep a worn-out horse up to his work with the whip instead of by feeding. The incessant brain activity is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain were struck lightly every few seconds and without a sign of a "let up."

Thus sleeplessness imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroys the brain cells that are the sources of mental power and the health of every organ of the body.

Paine's celery compound gets the nervous system out of this dangerous rut of sleeplessness. It supplies nourishment to the nervous tissues faster than they are worn out, and does not let the nutrition of these delicate parts get low enough to bring on insomnia.

One of the earliest evidences of the final success of Paine's celery compound in curing debility, nervousness, sleeplessness and derangements of liver and kidneys is the increased appetite, the clearer skin, and that indescribable precursor of health, a feeling of "well being" that takes the place of the tired, languid, melancholy condition.

Lights AND Shades

DR. BARNETT TO FLORIDA.

Rev. E. H. Barnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left for Florida yesterday. Dr. Barnett is accompanied by his family and will remain in Florida two weeks.

DR. LANDRUM'S VACATION.

Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, left yesterday morning on a ten-day trip to Florida.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Berry held two busy sessions of his city criminal court yesterday and disposed of about twenty cases. The courtroom was crowded all day with witnesses and the prisoners' room was full of persons who were under arrest awaiting trial. Judge Berry has been ill two weeks, but yesterday morning he was able to resume his court and he will try criminal cases for the week.

HIS WIT SAVED HIM.

Among several white men who were on trial yesterday afternoon for a row in a saloon was George Kyle. He was very emphatic in his avowal that he was innocent, but the evidence was against him and he was fined $3.75. "Judge," said Kyle reflectively, "I wish now I had taken a hand in the fight." The recorder asked him a few questions and Kyle, among other remarks, said: "I was a peacemaker and somebody took a piece of my scalp off." The recorder finally changed his decision and Kyle was allowed to go.

WHO IS LUCILE.

Patrolman Lanford has a very handsome ring which he took from a negro girl. It is set with a diamond and pearls and sapphires. In the ring is engraved the name, "Lucile." The officer is anxious to find an owner for the ring, as he thinks it was stolen, and the discovery of the owner may lead to the capture of a burglar.

WAS HIS "DRUNK" COURT.

"This is my drunk court this afternoon," said Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday, "for I have tried more cases of drunkenness than I have ever before at one sitting. It looks as if all the old-timers and a great many new-timers took a notion to get drunk Saturday and Sunday."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the reunion association will hold an important meeting tomorrow at noon at the headquarters. This is the regular time for the meeting, as laid down by the rules of the association, and a large attendance is requested.

Makes Hens Lay.

Bucher's egg-maker makes hens strong and healthy. For sale by druggists and grocers.

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

JELLICO, ALABAMA, ANTHRACITE

COAL

Lowest Prices. Prompt Delivery

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

DUNN & FRANCIS

OFFICE 39 MARIETTA ST.
MILLER'S BOOK STORE.

Phones {374 388

KEILEY COAL & ICE CO

With Every Order for One Ton or More of Coal we will Present You Free of Charge ONE ELEGANT COAL SCUTTLE.

COAL FREE

We sell all grades of Steam and Domestic COAL—Lowest Prices—Prompt Delivery.

HOT WAVE COAL

Office—45 Marietta St., Phone 342.—Yard—Ga. R. R. and Washington St., Phone 894.
dec 19 sun tu thu-3mo

We Are Pleased....

With the result The holiday business was phenomenal. Every department in the store was liberally patronized. Useful articles were largely purchased, and the demand for art objects and luxuries was also ample. There was taste in the selections indicative of an improved standard of buying and complimentary to our own judgment and discrimination.

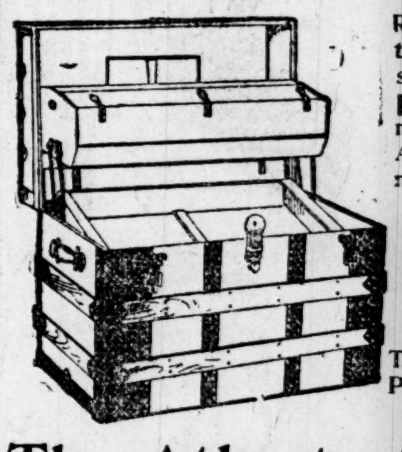
Our prices were not higher than last year, as we were able by anticipating the new tariff rate to secure many foreign products free from the exactions of the Dingley revenue measure. Many hundreds of beautiful articles are now marked for quick selling. Prices originally extraordinarily low are reduced still lower.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

56 N. PRYOR ST

Next to Equitable Building.

THE PERFECTION OF TRUNK MAKING



Reached at last. We have devoted twenty-two years of our life to the study of Trunk-making, and find the PATENT AUTOMATIC TRAY TRUNK the most durable and practical ever made. A look at it will convince you of its merits.

500 OF THEM To Go at $3.99

We also carry a complete line of Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Pocket Books.

See us before buying.

The Atlanta Trunk Factory

L. LIEBERMAN,

92-94 Whitehall Street

NEW YEAR'S

You are worrying about a New Years present for some of your family or friends. Come to see us and we will help you out.

A Razor or nice Pocket Knife,

A PAIR of SCISSORS Or CARVERS,

Table Knives or Silver-plated Tableware in all the best grades.

We can please you with

Chaffing Dishes

or possibly a

Russian Cafatier.

A Five O'clock Tea

is nice, and our prices are low. We have a collection of general

Housefurnishing Goods and Brass Goods

which will give you a large field to select from.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE.

Bids for repairing tiling in the capitol, repainting roof and repairing tile work on same will be received at the adjutant general's office until February 1, 1898. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN McINTOSH KELL,
Keeper Public Buildings and Grounds.
jan 13—thur sun tues

FOR RENT—Those beautiful offices in the Fitten Building, corner Broad and Marietta Sts., now occupied by The New York Mutual Life. Apply to Lieberman & Son, 28 Peachtree St.

june 6 thr sun tues thr sun

Sheriff's Sales for February, 1896.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, towit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying in land lot No. 46 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the west side of Randolph street 237 feet south of Houston street, thence west 187 feet to Crawford's line, thence south along Crawford's line 86 feet, thence east 102 feet to Saul's lot, thence north 36 feet, thence east along Saul's line 85 feet to Randolph street, thence north along the west side of Randolph street 50 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Anna E. Rauschenberg to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the Citizens' Loan and Building Company vs. said Anna E. Rauschenberg.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One saw, one saw carriage and one belt, located at Howell's mills in Fulton county, Georgia, where the same may be seen. Levied on as the property of the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Atlanta Journal vs. said DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 48 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point 625 feet east of the northeast corner of Boulevard and St. Charles avenue, running thence east feet on the north side of St. Charles avenue; thence north 200 feet; thence west feet; thence south 200 feet to point of beginning. Deed filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins and J. P. Averill to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of E. N. Winslow vs. said Charles R. Haskins and J. P. Averill.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 48 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point 870 feet east of the southeast corner of the Boulevard and St. Charles avenue and running thence east on the south side of St. Charles avenue 52 8-10 feet; thence south 200 feet; thence west 52 8-10 feet; thence north 2 feet to the point of beginning. A deed of reconveyance having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins and James P. Averill to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of E. N. Winslow vs. said Charles R. Haskins and J. P. Averill.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point 670 feet east of the southeast corner of the Boulevard and St. Charles avenue, running thence east along the south side of St. Charles avenue fifty feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west fifty feet, thence north 200 feet to point of beginning. A deed of reconveyance having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for the purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins and James A. Averill to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of E. N. Winslow versus said Charles R. Haskins and James A. Averill.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot of land situated in land lot 83 of 14th district of Fulton county, and in the city of Atlanta; said lot is situated in the northwest corner of Lowe and Carter street, thence north on the west side of Lowe street thirty feet, thence west sixty-five feet, thence south thirty feet to Carter street, thence east along the west side of Carter street sixty-five feet to Lowe street the point of beginning. Levied on as the property of T. J. Eady to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice of peace court 1026 district G. M., in favor of B. D. Dean versus J. C. Mayfield and T. J. Eady, security.

January 3, 1898.

JNO. W. NELMS, Sheriff.

jan4 4t tues

BIG G Trade Mark CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

REMEDY WILL BE APPLIED, SAYS ENGLISH; MINISTERS URGE PARENTS TO BE WARNED

Captain Jennings's Words of Warning Will Be Heeded.

YOUNG MEN MUST BEWARE

Chairman English, of Police Board, Says Authorities Will Act.

MIDNIGHT CAROUSING WILL BE STOPPED

Commissicners Will Take Action and Some Spicy Developments May Follow.

"THE police department has looked into the state of affairs and the remedy will be applied."

These were the words of Captain J. W. English, chairman of the board of police commissioners when he was asked concerning the interview with Captain Henry Jennings, which was published in The Constitution yesterday morning.

The words of Captain Jennings, in which he sounded a note of warning to the fathers and mothers in regard to the habits of young men who spend their evenings in drunkenness and debauchery, were read with great interest and surprise in the city yesterday.

It had been known in the police department for some time that the evil of young men carousing at night was growing worse and the matter had been discussed on numbers of occasions; but while the police talked about it there was not that violation of law which called for any procedure. Arrests have been made, but the young men have always put up a sufficient cash collateral and that is the last of it, as they never appear for trial in the police court.

The interview with Captain Jennings merely brought the matter to a focus, and yesterday morning Chairman English communicated with Chief Manly and it was decided to take steps at once to call a halt to the open manner in which some of the brothels have been conducted in the city. It seems to be the opinion of the police officials that since the death of Chief Connolly the dens of iniquity have been trying to see how far they could presume upon the new administration in openly defying the law.

"They have tried it long enough and have reached their rope's end," is the way the officials now put it.

Yesterday morning the chief of police had a number of circular letters sent out to people in the city warning them against allowing minors to enter their places and about selling liquor in their premises without a license. These letters were mailed last night.

While the evils complained of in Captain Jennings's interview did not come within the pale of the law, yet the police have now deemed it advisable to take such steps as will hold responsible those who are the cause of the young men in the city spending nights of debauchery and carousals. The police can do this much and they have already acted in the matter.

The police commissioners who were questioned about it said they believed the steps to be taken in a measure eradicates the evil.

MRS. HARRIET LONG DEAD.

She Passed Away at the Age of Eighty-Seven.

Mrs. Harriet R. Long died at the residence of her son, Joseph H. Johnson, 26 East Cain street, early yesterday morning. She was nearly eighty-seven years of age.

Mrs. Long was the mother of Mr. Mark W. Johnson and Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, of this city, her first husband being Rev. Mark D. C. Johnson, of the Georgia Methodist conference, who died in 1849. She afterwards, in 1855, married Major James M. Long, of Marianna, Fla., who died two years later.

Mrs. Long had lived in Georgia the greater portion of her life and was well known here. She was looked upon as a true Christian woman and was loved by all who knew her. Her many deeds of kindness brought happiness into the lives of numerous unfortunate ones.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock from the residence. The interment will be in Oakland cemetery. The following are the pallbearers: A. J. McBride, H. S. Johnson, Mr. Haralson, A. Candler, W. E. Hanye, H. F. Leak.

FIRE DAMAGES KNITTING MILL.

Blaze Broke Out in Building Early Yesterday Morning.

The Dixie knitting mill, operated by S. Magill at No. 37 Gullatt street, was badly damaged by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fire had gained considerable headway when the fire department received an alarm from box 74, and when it arrived the place was being rapidly consumed. After a considerable amount of hard work, the fire was extinguished, but the machinery in the building had been badly damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

The mill employs about forty people, mostly women, and the plant will be re-erected at once and the capacity increased.

SCHOOLS CLOSE WEDNESDAY.

Birthday of General Lee Will Be Observed in Schools.

The public schools of Atlanta will close tomorrow in honor of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee. As is the case with all holidays the children are looking forward to it with pleasant anticipations and they will be glad to be free from their books for the day.

The holiday, coming as it does in the middle of the week at this time, interferes with the work of the schools and will cause the pupils to lose time. It usually takes a day or two to recover from the effects of a holiday, but when the schools open Thursday morning the children will be expected to begin work with renewed energy. The semi-annual examinations are progressing rapidly.

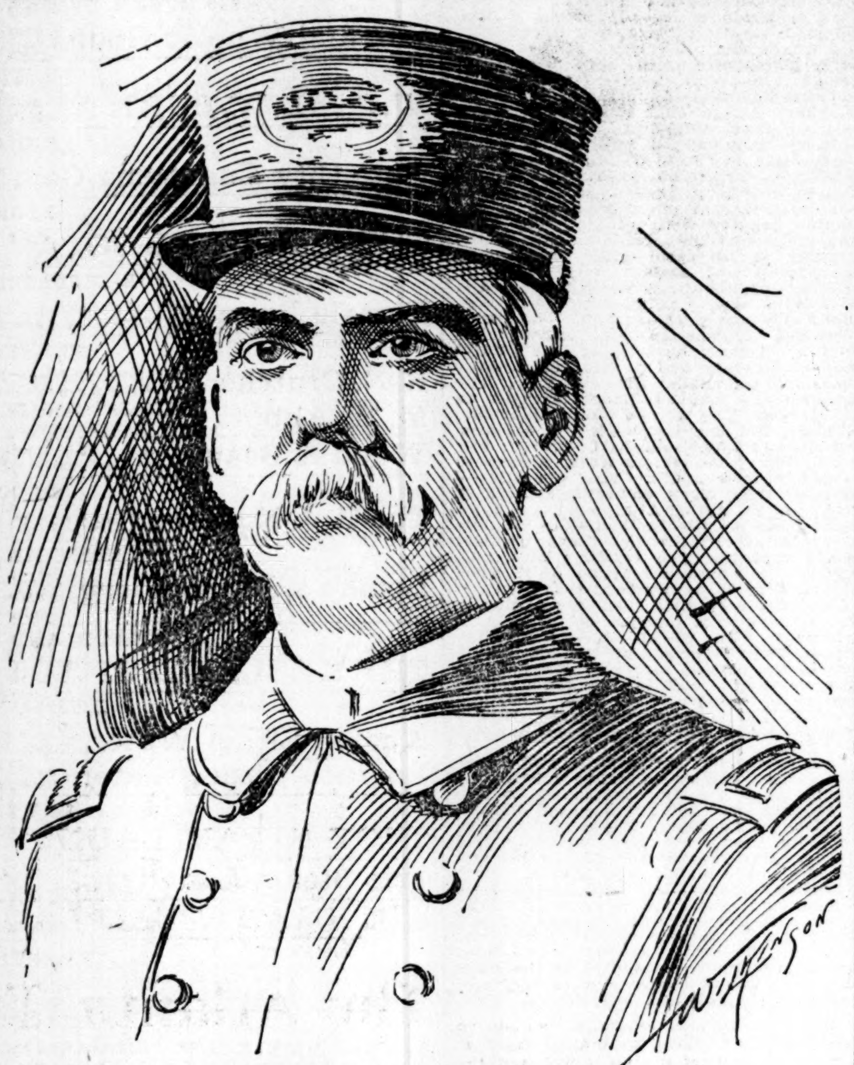
City Ministers Say the Home Should Be Made Attractive.

SAY SOCIETY IS TO BLAME

Dr. MacDonald Says the Evils Result from False Standards.

WHAT DR. THERON RICE HAS TO SAY

Dr. Roberts Says Parents Are Often To Blame—City Pastors Talk About the Evil.



CAPTAIN JENNINGS.

His Sensational Statement Regarding Atlanta's Young Men Has Created a Stir.

THE pastors of the city churches were seen yesterday and asked to suggest a remedy for the situation outlined by Captain Jennings. These suggestions are exceedingly interesting and the ministers interviewed gave the reasons for the existence of this state of affairs. They attributed the conduct of the young men referred to to the fact that home is often unattractive, that society, in a measure, is responsible, and that parents were to blame.

Society To Blame.

Dr. MacDonald, of the Second Baptist church, said he did not know whether the evils were as great as Captain Jennings had said, but he thought the sad conditions were the result of a false standard of society. He also thought the municipal government to blame. He said:

Such evils are more than anything else the result of a false standard of society. They grow out of a condition that is wrong of itself. The young man who practices these vices is received in society and a vitiated public condone his faults.

This is wrong. There should be but one standard of morality for both sexes. If a young girl were guilty of such a crime her character would be blighted forever. She would be ostracised from society and the penalty would be a sufficient punishment. The society of today has created two standards—one for men and one for women. There is no reason that a woman should be purer than a man; or rather there is no reason or law that allows a man to be less pure than a woman. The Bible lays down the same commandment to man and woman.

A good remedy, and one that would tend to correct this evil, would be to make social pariahs of the young men who are guilty of such indecent orgies and practices. If they knew they would be ostracised and made outcasts from society they would certainly not commit the sin. But as long as our false society recognizes young men who do these things the evil will continue to exist.

The entire fault does not lie with society. The city government also is to blame. The council should pass strict laws and see them enforced. A firm stand against immorality by the city government would result in at least an amelioration of the situation. The men who build these houses and rent them for such purposes are guilty of a crime themselves. They should be placed under the ban of socitty. This evil could be made productive of less disastrous results if the municipal government and society would do their duty.

Make Home Attractive.

Dr. Theron Rice, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, said of the situation spoken of by Captain Jennings:

Home training is the greatest and best remedy for this evil. The proper place to stop this evil is in the home. Parents should begin when their boys are babies and train them up in the most absolute purity of heart. They should be so trained that they would have no inclination in the direction of this vice. The home should be made attractive and home life so pleasant that no other allurements could draw the boy from home.

Then there should be some way to get the boys off the streets on Sunday and assemble them where they could hear the gospel. If they had the gospel in their hearts they would not be guilty of this evil.

A city ordinance might put some restrait around the evil, but the boys would find some way to evade a law if one could be passed. The fault is with the parents, who should have begun when the boys were young. They should try to save their boys from ruin, and if they will make their homes attractive the boys will not seek other and viler pleasures.

Parents To Blame.

Dr. J. W. Roberts says he may be considered "old fogyish" in his ideas, but he believes in strict training toward the right path. He says parents are largely to blame for the alarming and startling situation that exists in Atlanta, and he calls on them to come to the rescue themselves. Dr. Roberts says:

Parents are largely to blame when their sons go astray. My rule is never to allow one of my boys to leave home, night or day, unless he gets my permission and lets me know where he is going and when to expect him back and I sit up at night until he comes in order to see that he returns at the appointed hour. I always know, therefore, where my boys are, and as they never disappoint me because of the rigid enforcement of this rule, I have found that I can trust them. When they are away I know where they are and what they are doing, and I shall adhere to this rule with each one of them until he is twenty-one years of age. If the law did not give to them the rights of men at that age, I would enforce the rule longer, provided they remain under my roof. By that time, however, I hope that their habits will be fixed in the man, and that their characters will be sufficiently established for me to feel that the danger is over.

This rule I regard as absolutely necessary to the proper training and management of a boy, especially in this fast, busy, pushing, wicked age, and the parent who ignores it is guilty of the blood of his son, if his son fall.

I may be considered an old fogy, but if so, I was reared under this rule myself and attribute to it my salvation. The last flogging I ever received from my mother was for going outside the yard without her permission to pick up an India rubber ball that had bounced over the fence. I was then eighteen years of age, but the lesson will remain with me forever.

I believe in beginning to train a child before his mother is born, and in keeping up the training until his grandchildren are all dead; and, while there are many other things needed in this training besides the rule I have mentioned, I regard this as so important that I shall speak of nothing else.

Pleasant Homes Needed.

Dr. C. P. Williamson, of the Christian church, says that pleasant homes, Young Men's Christian Associations and such moral and enlightening attractions are the remedies for the great evil which menaces the character and life of so many young men. When asked his opinion regarding the situation and a remedy, he said:

Captain Jennings's article this morning should open the eyes of many parents who seem indifferent to the conduct of their young sons.

The old saying "boys will be boys" has caused too many parents to shut their eyes being form by their sons.

Youth is bubbling over with life and spirit like a fresh mountain stream bursting from the breast of mother earth, and must find a channel to guide it on to the ocean. It is not feasible to stop the outflow of the mountain stream; the only thing we can do is furnish a proper channel for its swift current.

We cannot and should not attempt to stop the tide of youth's exuberant spirits, but we should furnish it proper channels. This is the day of young people. Every avenue is open to them, both to lead them to virtue and to vice. Our duty lies in encouraging them to take the right path.

The Young Men's library furnishes abundant good reading matter. The Young Men's Christian Association has its social features. These institutions and many others should be encouraged in every way possible. An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure, and better a few hundreds spent to encourage uprightness than many thousands to reform those already steeped in crime.

Last, but not least, and, indeed, most important: Let the home be for the young people. The boy or girl to whom home is the pleasantest place on earth has a safeguard the power of which cannot be overestimated.

Don't run the children and youths away from home. Make it bright and entertaining. Gather around them in their homes Christian friends and fit companions, and above all, let every parent be a companion to his or her child.

Dr. Atkisson Not Surprised.

Dr. R. V. Atkisson was not surprised at the statements made by Captain Jennings and said that there were policemen in Atlanta who could tell a great deal more than the captain. He said:

The statements made by Captain Jennings were bad enough, but there are other members of the force who could make more startling disclosures than he, if they would talk. There are some of them who know the gilded youths and they have told me things that I do not care to repeat.

As for a remedy, I have none. This is a natural order of things and it is no worse in Atlanta than elsewhere, and in many places not as bad. I really haven't thought of the matter.

Remedy Is with Parents.

Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor of the West End Baptist church, when asked about the moral condition of a large number of young men of Atlanta, as told in the interview of Captain Jennings, said that he was not at all surprised and knew to a certain extent that what the captain said is true. He said:

The only remedy I know for this evil is for the parents to take heroic steps and bring all their influence to bear on the young men. The matter rests largely in the hands of the parents. While the ministers can preach and give advice, it by no means has the same effect it would have coming from the parents.

More care should be taken in the early training of the young men. They should be warned against these evils and should not be given too much latitude. As a matter of fact, the ministers of the city are able to cause the young men of their congregations to lead moral lives, but there are a large number of young men who do not attend church regularly; taken altogether, I believe that the remedy is in the hands of the mothers and fathers.

"Rests with the Parents."

Rev. Virgil Norcross was not at all surprised at the statements made by Captain Jennings in his interview and said he knew that such was the case. He deplored the fact that so many young men are leading vicious lives and in speaking of the remedy said:

I believe the matter rests more with the parents than with any one else. I have always been heartily in favor of early conversion and believe it is a remedy for the present sad state of affairs. I believe that young children should be brought to God as soon as they are able to distinguish between right and wrong. They should have continual religious training, not in such a way that it would become a burdensome yoke, but so it would become a beautiful wreath of flowers and adorn the wearer.

I like the old-fashioned Sundays, the Sunday that was a holy day and not a holiday. The loose observance of the day by the young men is probably one of the causes of their loose moral habits. Then some of the modern literature is of a kind that leads young men to vice. I think every home should be furnished with good books and in addition to this the home should be made so that a boy will prefer to remain there. There should be things to take the place of the evils he would do were he to go out. In other words, he should have games, music, good books and such pleasant surroundings and such good treatment that he would have no desire to run about at night. Then boys are sometimes given too much money by over-indulgent parents, and this leads them to extravagance and enables them to visit places where the amusements are, to say the least, of a questionable character. The two standards of society which condemns a young woman and condones a young man for the same offense is also in a sense responsible.

I favor educational institutions in which young boys are taught to be men and encouraged to become self-reliant. For instance, there is the Technological school, where they are taught to work and taught to be men—men in the true sense of the word.

"Press Should Prevail."

Rev. J. T. Daves, of the Park Street, West End, Methodist church, believes that the influence of the home and the home training of youths is the only plausible remedy for the condition as described in the interview with Captain Jennings. He said:

There are four influences which might be brought to bear to change or reform the character of young men. The first of these is public opinion, which they have disregarded and can only be further brought to prevail upon them by the press. If the press did not take, as it sometimes does, a doubtful stand on these questions, it would avail much in overcoming this evil. The second influence mentioned is the law, which Captain Jennings has said does not reach them. If the matter was placed in the reach of the law and such places closed, it would help largely. The third influence is the pulpit, which cannot reach them, because they do not came in range of its immediate influence. The fourth influence is the home, and as to how this is to influence the young men rests on the conscience of the parents.

TWO LITTLE RUNAWAY BOYS

One's Papa Wanted To Whip Him for Smoking.

LANDED HERE DEAD BROKE

Sons of Prominent Warrenton Citizens Taken Charge of by the Police. The Story They Tell.

Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock there came a message from Warrenton over the telephone to the police barracks asking that Robert Scruggs and Stewart Farmer, two little fourteen-year-old boys who had run away, be captured and held until their fathers could send after them.

When the message was received the Georgia train had already come in, and Call Officer Crusselle went out to look around for the runaways. He did not walk far before he saw two little boys loitering down Peachtree street and stopping to look into every window they passed.

"Those are the youngsters I am after," said the officer, and he walked up behind the boys, and placing a hand upon the shoulder of each, he asked a few questions and found he had not made a mistake.

The adventurous youths were taken to the police barracks and their parents were notified by telephone of their capture.

Both the boys were very bright. Farmer's father is a merchant and Scruggs's father a prominent physician of Warrenton.

Stewart Farmer said:

"My father said he intended to whip me because some one told him I had been smoking cigarettes. I went to the Warrenton High school and the promised whipping was to come after I returned home in the afternoon. Before leaving home I took about $4 from a bureau drawer in the house and I already had 35 cents. At school I told Robert Scruggs I intended to come to Atlanta, and he said he would go with me if I paid his way. We went by road to Norwood, and there took the Atlanta train."

"What did you intend to do in Atlanta?" they was asked.

"Go to work and make a living," was the quick reply. "As our money was nearly all gone, we were going to walk about the streets all night and in the morning get places to work."

The boys will be sent back home this morning.

Dismissed the Suits.

Nashville, Tenn., January 17.—(Special.)—Having secured an injunction in the federal courts, the railroads today dismissed the suits filed in the state courts restoring the collection of taxes.

CAN SEIZE SCALPERS' TICKETS

Judge Lumpkin Makes an Important Railroad Decision.

THE SCALPERS ARE HARD HIT

Unless the Original Purchaser Holds Ticket the Conductor Can Take Possession and Demand Fare.

A unique suit involving the validity of a scalper's ticket was heard yesterday by Judge Lumpkin, and the decision will be of interest to the scalpers, the railroads and the traveling public as well.

Last year B. W. Bridges purchased an unused coupon ticket from a scalper in Atlanta. The ticket was originally sold from New Orleans to Jacksonville, and was signed by L. Loeb, the original purchaser. Only a portion of the ticket was used, Bridges becoming the purchaser of that portion unused, reading to Jacksonville from Atlanta.

When he presented the coupon to Conductor Sears, of the Southern, the coupon was taken up and Bridges was informed that he would either pay fare or get off. The conductor retained the possession of the ticket, and as soon as Bridges returned to Atlanta he took out a possessory warrant against Conductor Sears, claiming that if the ticket would not be accepted for passage the conductor had no authority to take possession of it, but should have returned it.

When the case was tried in justice court it was held that the ticket was the property of the holder at the time it was presented for passage, and that the conductor nor any agent of the railroad had the authority to take possession of the ticket.

The case went before Judge Lumpkin yesterday on a certiorari, and he held that the conductor did right in seizing the coupon and having it canceled as provided on the face of the ticket. The contract declares that the ticket was good for passage only when presented by the original purchaser, and if presented by anyone else that the conductor would take possession, cancel it and demand full fare.

The rule among the ticket brokers, it is said, is that whenever anyone attempting to ride on a scalper's ticket is detected and forced to pay fare or leave the train, the broker who sold the ticket will refund the money paid for the ticket when the coupon is returned. Judge Lumpkin's decision of yesterday throws quite a barrier in the way of the broker, and, it is said, will mean quite a victory for the railroads.

DECREASE IN FREIGHT.

Shippers Are Trying To Get the Roads To Cut Rates.

Traffic out of Chicago for the east fell off last week, being very much less than for the preceding week.

Rates are being maintained, but the railroad men are afraid of each other. It is said that a shipper was going around on Saturday offering 500 carloads of wheat and oats at 5 cents below the tariff, and 200 cars of corn at 2 cents per 100 pounds below the regular rate. There were a few traffic men who resisted the temptation, but they say that about another week will be too much for the weak brothers.

Gave a 'Possum Supper.

Captain W. H. Green, of the Southern railway, gave a 'possum supper at Harvey's, in Washington, Saturday night. His guests were railway men and the 'possums were of the Georgia variety, fat and fine.

Railway Notes.

The conference committee of the Southeastern Passenger Association meets today at the Equitable.

Mr. Joseph Richardson, chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association, left yesterday for Pennsylvania, to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Richardson, who died yesterday morning. Mrs. Richardson had been ill for some time. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Renova, Pa.

The railroad conductors have lifted recently some old excursion tickets issued during the exposition in 1895. The punches had been plugged and the tickets had been worked off on unsuspecting purchasers by scalpers.

The anti-scalping bill will be reported to the house this week. The report will be unanimous in favor of the bill.

The Atlantic Coast Line and the Plant system put on their fast vestibuled tourist train between the north and Florida yesterday. Every seat was taken out of New York. The equipment this year is new throughout.

A circular from President W. H. Baldwin, of the Long Island, announces the appointments of A. B. Bierck as auditor and L. B. Pairo as superintendent of transportation.

The Burlington announces that from six to eight steamers will sail every month regularly from Tacoma and Seattle to Alaska from now on.

First-class fare from St. Louis to Dyea is $97.50, and second-class is $72.50.

The Southern railway will issue a handsome book in about ten days, descriptive of the country through which it passes.

A synopsis of an article on "Rates and Wages Fall Together," by Frank Weldon, published in The Constitution last year, has been published in pamphlet form by a western railway man for distribution among railroad workers.

Subscribers are being solicited to build a railroad from San Antonio to Brownsville, Tex.

Ship room is a little scarce at Galveston for the great quantity of grain which is pouring into the port.

A mail pouch which was stolen from a Florida Central and Peninsular train last June has turned up. The letters are bearers of old news. The pouch had been cut open and thrown in the woods.

Huntsville and Sheffield, Ala., are hoping to get the Memphis and Charleston shops after the Southern railway takes charge.

Birmingham has begun to boom her Mardi Gras, which occurs February 22d. Mobile and New Orleans will hold their Mardi Gras celebrations on the same date.

H. G. McMicken, now general agent of the Great Northern at Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed general agent of the company, with headquarters at London, England. Mr. McMicken will be the first representative the Great Northern has ever had in England. William Harder, who is now general agent at Portland, Ore., is to go to Toronto as Mr. McMicken's successor.

D. W. Buhl, commercial agent of the Mobile and Ohio at Mobile, has been appointed superintendent of the Montgomery division of the system. Mr. Buhl has been an energetic worker, and Vice President Russell says that the company recognizes zeal and success.

The position of train master on the Alabama Great Southern has been abolished. Mr. Zook, the recent train master, resigned to accept a good position north of the Ohio river, and his office was abolished when he left.

Toronto railroad men are discussing a significant feature of the passes issued by the Canadian Pacific railway this year. The name of President Van Horne is not signed to the passes, and it is believed this indicates Sir W. C. Van Horne's early retirement.

James Webster, who is chief clerk to General Freight Agent Spriggs, of the Nickel Plate, has been appointed commercial agent of the road, with headquarters at Chicago. The appointment is effective the first of next month.

Mr. J. A. Gorham, law agent of the Southern Railway Company, formerly located at Greenville, S. C., with the division counsel, the Hon. J. S. Cothran, has changed his headquarters to Columbia, where he will be with Judge Cothran's successor, Mr. B. L. Abney.

The financial negotiations of the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad Company are closed and the contract to underwrite the entire issue of bonds is being arranged. The construction of the road through the northern neck of Virginia to the Chesapeake bay will be pushed immediately.

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher is appointed general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific lines east of Port Arthur, with office at Montreal. Mr. A. H. Notman is appointed assistant general passenger agent of lines in New Brunswick and the state of Maine, with office at St. John, N. B.

D. Briggs, who has been commercial agent of the Nickel Plate road at Chicago, is the man who has been selected to be manager of The Traders' Dispatch, succeeding T. N. Jarvis, who is to take service with the Lehigh Valley road as general eastern freight agent, with headquarters at New York.

Hens Won't Lay.

You can make them if you will feed them on Bucher's egg-maker. For sale by druggists and grocers.

GUARDS WILL HOLD A MELANGE

A Number of Prominent Ladies Will Assist in the Affair.

A melange will be given by the members of the Gate City Guard in their armory from February 7th to 12th, inclusive. A number of ladies of the city have consented to take a part in the affair. As soon as possible after the entertainment tomorrow night the armory will be put in shape for the melange, and the members of the company expect to ake it a decided success.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Eugene Spalding and others will have charge of the cafe, and sumptuous meals will be served each day at 1 o'clock. A special entertainment will be given every night. The first night a concert will be held, the second a terpsichorean entertainment, the third an operatic entertainment, the fourth will be given to the amusement of the children. Living pictures will be given, with prominent society ladies as posers, on the fifth night, and the sixth night will be devoted to potpourri.

A special ice cream, candy, tea and coffee house will be built in the armory. This will be lighted with Japanese lanterns and small colored candles. Cedar trees and palms will compose the walls of the house, and the effect is expected to be very pretty. Only three raffles will take place at the melange—one for a handsome piece of bric-a-brac, another for a fine piece of cut glass and the third for a jewel setting of diamonds and other precious stones. These articles will each be valued at over $75.

The ladies who will assist in the melange are Mrs. Ed C. Peters, Mrs. W. C. Raoul, Mrs. R. B. Ridley, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. W. F. Patillo, Mrs. Wilber Moore, Mrs. J. J. Spalding, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Eugene Spalding, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Ellen McCabe, Miss Ruth Hallman and a number of others.

The executive committee is composed of Harry W. Anderson, chairman; A. O. Dibble, Leonard D. White, R. M. Shanklin, W. N. Philmore and J. V. Hollingsworth. The melange is given for the purpose of raising funds. This is the first entertainment given by the company for the purpose of making money in fifteen years.

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

BOOKS FOR FIREMEN.

Station No. 8 of the Atlanta fire department has received about 250 books from Congressman Livingston. The books consist of a large number of valuable reports, congressional records, memorial addresses and other literature, containing a vast amount of information. The books from Colonel Livingston causes the library at Station No. 8 to become one of the largest in the fire department.

AMERICAN MALT WHISKY

The best Whisky put up in glass. For family and medicinal use it is unequaled,

Rose Valley The Very Perfection of Blended Whiskey.

GRABFELDER & CO., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

ALBERT L. DUNN, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga

sun tues fri

Your market

and butcher shop ought to use Pearline, surely. There's no place that needs to be kept cleaner.

There's no place that's half as hard to keep clean. Soap and water is of no use at all. It takes Pearline, and nothing but Pearline, to keep down the general greasiness.

How many places you see, where the whole shop and fixtures in it seems to be fairly crying out for Pearline! 551

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Some Bargain Counter Items.

Silks.

Figured Taffeta Silks, such colorings as are choice for between-season wear, beautiful figures, 22 inches wide, the standard price for such material 59c yard; now 35c.

Dress Goods.

This counter offers some rare inducements to economical buyers. Here are Cheviots, Tweeds, Silk and Wool and all Wool Fancies, 42 inches wide, worth at actual value estimate 65c; for 39c yard.

Percales.

Dark colorings in figures and Roman stripes, fast dye, 64x64 thread, full 36 inches wide, 5c yard.

Calicoes.

New and choice effects, rich, pretty colorings, good designs for Wrappers, etc., standard grade, 4c yard.

Cambric.

Glove finish Skirt Cambric, best grade short lengths, the 5c quality, for 3c yard.

Embroideries.

What we could say about Embroideries and the values we are offering is unlimited and unmatched, but will only mention one to show the tend of things. This special line consists of Hamberg and Swiss Embroideries, from 2 to 8 inches wide, worth up to 20c yard, for 10c.

Nainsook.

Checked Nainsooks and Muslins, full width, the 8c quality with all other dealers as well as ourselves, at 5c yard.

Douglass & Davison

57-61 Whitehall Street.

ARE YOU

ARE YOU afflicted with any chronic disease of the head, heart, throat, lungs, stomach, liver or bowels?

ARE YOU constipated and dyspeptic, with coated tongue, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and a dull, languid feeling in every part of your body?

ARE YOU the victim of some disease which causes you shame?

ARE YOU troubled with a bad blood disease which every now and then breaks out on different parts of your body?

ARE YOU troubled with nervous debility, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and lack of self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and unfit you tor study or business?

ARE YOU troubled with weak, aching back and kidneys, frequent painful urinations and sediment in urine, impotency and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay?

ARE YOU afflicted with any disease of the kidneys or bladder, rupture, piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, varicocele, hydrocele, swelling or tenderness of glands?

ARE YOU a lady suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, intolerable itching or any other distressing ailments peculiar to your sex?

If you are troubled with any of the above symptoms call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., the leading physicians, surgeons and specialists in the United States.

SPECIALTIES:

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for man, No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Hours 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

STOCKS ARE BETTER

Saturday's Break Apparently Did Not Disturb Bull Leaders.

LONDON SENT HIGHER RANGE

Week Opened with Bullish Feeling in Ascendency—Entire List Shared in the Advance.

New York, January 17.—Standard shares show a fractional improvement on the day except in the case of some shares in which special influences were operating in their favor, and where the improvement was more marked. The dealings were widely distributed and had a general healthy tone. Stocks sold Friday and Saturday on the ground of possible foreign complications were repurchased today, total dealings amounting to nearly half a million shares. London and the continental bourses were sustaining factors although the purchases for foreign account were meager, as the local market early outstripped the foreign initiative toward a higher level. Pronounced activity and strength were displayed in the local transportation shares, Metropolitan Traction making a net gain of 6½ per cent. That security was marked up by its friends on rumors of closer relations to Manhattan Elevated, it being reported that with the installation of an electrical equipment for the Manhattan Elevated Railway, the Metropolitan property could effect a saving by utilizing the electrical power. This rumor, however, received no published verification. Sugar, on enormous transactions, made a net gain of ¾ per cent, although in the earlier transactions there was considerable weakness noted in that security. The old subject was brought up of what the result of Hawaiian annexation would be, with free importation of Hawaiian sugar and the probability that by midsummer there would be competition between sugar refineries now being erected. Stocks of properties located in the Pacific northwest were generally benefited by the belief that they would secure much traffic owing to the Klondike boom. Oregon Railway and Navigation Company had earnings from July 1st to November 30th, said to be very large. Burlington, St. Paul, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific were strong. The non-appearance of the Nebraska maximum freight decision was a sustaining factor in the day's news. Brokers seemed to give some credit to the reports of closer relations in the management of all Vanderbilt railways. Lake Shore, Michigan Central and New York Central were particularly strong, showing approximate gains of 2 per cent. The fact that New York and Chicago are lending money on the London and continental markets continues to be a favorable factor, the foreigners so far having liquidated their debt for America's unparalleled exports only to the extent of returning some American securities. In today's market the gains of importance were: Consolidated Gas 2, Wells-Fargo 4, Manhattan 2¾, Metropolitan Traction 6½, Northern Pacific 1⅝, Oregon Railway and Navigation 4⅝, Oregon Railway and Navigation preferred 1¾, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chesapeake and St. Louis 1¾, Western Gas Company 2, Wisconsin Central 2 and the stocks closed strong.

The bond market showed a falling off in transactions, but a considerable undertone of strength was evident, which was reflected in substantial appreciations in many of the usually dormant issues. Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern first trust receipts jumped 7 points to 72 on reported competition for control of the road, but subsequently lost one-half of the rise. Aggregate sales were $3,525,000.

Government bonds showed heaviness, the 5s and new 4s losing slightly.

Total sales of stocks today 438,900 shares, including 4,308 Atchison preferred, 4,150 Chesapeake and Ohio, 13,475 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3,810 Louisville and Nashville, 37,650 Manhattan, 23,185 Metropolitan, 5,375 Hawaiian, 4,801 Missouri Pacific, 19,720 New York Central, 33,285 Northern Pacific, 24,563 Northern Pacific preferred, 3,688 Oregon Railway and Navigation, 6,290 Rock Island, 14,235 St. Paul, 3,800 Southern Preferred, 23,640 Union Pacific, 4,627 Tobacco, 5,290 Chicago Great Western, 3,881 People's Gas, 3,400 General Electric, 116,811 Sugar, 5,636 Western Union.

Money on call easy at 2@2¾ per cent; last loan 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent; sterling exchange dull with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand and $4.82¼@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½ and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills $4.82.

Silver certificates 57½@58¼c.

Bar silver 57½.

Mexican dollars 46c.

Government bonds easier.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	12¾	St. Paul	95¼
do preferred	30¼	do preferred	144¾
Baltimore & Ohio	13	St. Paul & Om	75¼
Canada Pacific	87¾	do preferred	143
Canada Southern	53¾	St. P. & M. M.	121
Central Pacific	11¾	Southern Pacific	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	Southern R'y	9⅛
Chicago & Alton	166	do preferred	30⅞
C., B. & Q.	100	Texas & Pacific	11½
Chi. & E. Ill.	55¼	Union Pacific	31⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	34½	U. P., Den. & Gulf	9⅜
do do pref.	80	Wabash	7⅛
Del. & Hudson	112	do preferred	18⅞
Del., Lack. & W'n	151	Wheeling & L. Erie	3
Del. & R. G.	11⅝	do preferred	12⅞
do preferred	47	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	15	Adams Express	158
do 1st preferred	37¾	American Express	118½
Fort Wayne	169	United States	40
Great Northern pref	132	Wells Fargo	112
Hocking Valley	7	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	106½	A. Cot. Oil	21⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	17	do preferred	75
do preferred	72	American Spirits	7⅛
Lake Shore	180	do preferred	18
Louisville & Nash	56⅛	Am. Tobacco	87⅛
Manhattan L	117⅝	do preferred	113
Met. Traction	139¾	Peoples Gas	96¼
Michigan Central	105¾	Consolidated Gas	180
Minn. & St. L.	25	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref.	85	Colo. F. & Iron	25
Missouri Pacific	34¼	do preferred	70
Mobile & Ohio	29	Gen. Electric	37⅝
Mo., K. & T.	12¾	Illinois Steel	48¾
do preferred	35⅞	La Clede Gas	47
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9¾	Lead	36¼
do preferred	31	do preferred	106⅛
N. J. Central	95¼	Nat'l Lin. Oil	18
N. Y. Central	112⅞	Pacific Mail	31⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13⅛	Pullman Palace	175⅛
do do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	57⅛
do do 2d pref.	36	Stnd. Rope & Twine	3
Norfolk & West.	14⅛	Sugar	137
North American Co.	4⅝	do preferred	112
Northern Pacific	28	T. C. & I.	26
do preferred	64⅛	U. S. Leather	6⅝
Ontario & Western	15¾	do preferred	63¾
Ore. R. & Nav.	45⅛	U. S. Rubber	15⅛
Ore. Short Line	21⅛	do preferred	63⅛
Pittsburg	168	Western Union	90⅛
Reading	22	Northwestern	122
Rock Island	90	do preferred	164⅛
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	C. G. W.	15
do do pref	57		
BONDS.			
U. S. new 4s reg.	128¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116¼
do coupon	129¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	112
U. S. 4s	112⅛	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	114⅛	do 4s	101
do 2ds	100	Northern Pac. 1sts	117¼
U. S. 5s reg.	113¾	do 3s	62⅛
do 5s coupon	114⅛	do 4s	96⅛
District 3 65s	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107¼
Ala. Class A	107	Nor. & W. 6s	123
do Class B	107	Northwest Consols	144
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	117¼
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113⅝
Atchison 4s	91⅛	do 4s	95
do adj. 4s	59⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	125
Canada So. 2nds	108⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	97⅛
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	105
Chicago Terminals	85⅛	do 5s, t. r.	52⅛
C. & Ohio 5s	114	Pacific 6s of '95	103⅛
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	84
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	83⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	90⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	89⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	108⅝	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	117¼
Erie Gen. 4s	71⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	140
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	72	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119¼
Gen. Elec. 5s	100⅛	do 5s	116
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	¼
do 2ds	100	Southern Ry 5s	92⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110¾	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	60
do con. 6s	106	Tenn. new set 3s	87
Iowa C. 1sts	100	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	100
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	94½	do Rg. 2nds	30⅛
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	112	Union Pac. 1sts	103⅛
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	54⅛
La. new consols 4s	102¼	Wab. 1st 5s	108¼
L. & N. Uni. 4s	86	do 2ds	82⅛
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	109⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	64	Virginia centuries	69⅛
do 4s	87⅛	do deferred	3½

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—The market today showed some improvement over Saturday, and some of the stocks that were conspicuously weak showed a decidedly better tone.

Metropolitan was the leader in today's advance, showing a gain of $8 a share, with Manhattan close on its heels, showing an advance of $3 a share. Saturday, for the first time, the loan department of the stock exchange reflected a good borrowing demand, and the shifting of accounts which took place the latter part of the week has proved beneficial to holders and buyers. It might be possible that the purging process may not be entirely completed, but it is evident from today's market that shrewd observers were good buyers. Saturday's bank statement was not welcomed by men engaged in banking, as it reflected a large inpouring of money from the interior, and the prospects of a low priced money market. Money on time has materially weakened, and the monetary situation at London has been relaxed to such an extent that a reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount is not considered an impossibility before spring.

The confidence of capital and the moods of investors were both demonstrated last week in a remarkable record of bond transactions.

Central Cotton, Stock and Grain Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—Judging from the opening Monday the bull leaders were apparently not seriously disturbed by Saturday's break. The Cuban situation did not exhibit signs of any alarming developments, and commission house interests who sold their holdings Saturday came in to the market early as purchasers.

London sent a higher range of quotations, and in consequence the week opened with the bullish feeling in the ascendency. The entire list shared in the betterment, but soon the bears made a determined effort to arrest the upward tendency by concentrating their efforts against Sugar in an endeavor to create liquidation in the general market.

Sugar dropped 2 points, Manhattan lost its early advantage and Tobacco showed marked heaviness.

The Traction stocks were buoyant, Metropolitan Street Railway being most conspicuous.

Sugar, however, was sensitive, and traders dealt in it continually. This unsettled speculation several times during the session, although the general list hardened materially under the influence of liberal purchasing of the Vanderbilt stocks, and marked manipulation in the local transportation shares.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—The reactions of the closing days of last week checked the buoyancy of the upward movement somewhat, but it did not change the real conditions or influences which are bound to favorably effect prices. Railway earnings continue increasing, and combinations of surface and elevated roads that we advised of in advance are now assured. The feeling regarding Cuban affairs is still a cloud over the market, but conservative people take no stock in national disturbances, and took advantage of the fright of the small holder to increase their holdings.

Opening prices were strong with Manhattan and Metropolitan the leaders, the former advancing over 2 per cent, while the latter gained 7 per cent upon the day.

The granger list was steady and strong, with the internationals the slowest to respond.

Sugar was marked to itself, and displays decided weakness. There was an advance on covering in the closing hour, but it looks as if it was becoming the target for all sellers. Outside of this industrial we favor immediate advances.

STOCK.	Opening	High.	Low.	Monday's Closing Bids.	Saturday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
do preferred	30⅝	30¾	30	30⅝	29⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	137	137¾	135¼	137	136⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞
C., B. & Q.	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	99
People's Gas	96⅜	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96
Canada Southern	54	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	53
D., L. & W.	153	153	151	151	151
Erie	....	....	....	15	14⅝
Edison Gen. Elec.	34⅛	36	34⅛	35⅝	34
Amer'n Tobacco	*87¼	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	89
Jersey Central	95	95⅝	95	95⅛	94⅛
Lake Shore	179¾	181⅛	179¾	180	178
National Lead	36	36⅝	36	36¼	35¼
L. & N.	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	55⅝
Missouri Pacific	33⅝	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	12⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅛	26⅝	26	28	25⅞
Northwestern	122½	123	122	122	121⅛
Southern Railway	....	....	....	9⅛	8⅛
do preferred	31⅛	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	63⅛
New York Central	112	113⅛	111⅞	112⅞	111¼
Omaha	75⅛	77⅞	75⅛	75⅛	75
Pacific Mail	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	30⅞
Reading	22	22⅛	22	22	21⅞
Rock Island	89⅝	90⅛	89⅛	90	89⅝
St. Paul	95	95⅝	94⅞	95⅛	94⅝
Union Pacific	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	21⅛	21¼
Western Union	91⅛	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛
Am'n Spirits Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	64	64	64	64	63⅛
Manhattan	116⅛	118¾	116	117⅞	115⅛

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102½	Atl'nta 4s	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	107
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115½	Macon 6s	114
Savannah 5s	109	Columbus 5s	102
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	112	Waterw'ks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112½	Rome 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	Ro. Car. 4½s	103
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	108	Chatta. 6s, 1911	100
Atl'nta 4½s	104	Col. S. C. grd'd 5s & 4s, 1910	82
		Ala. Class A	106

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	113	do income 6s, 1900	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	121		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	173	175	Aug. & Sav.	94	
Southwestern	93	93½	A. & W. P.	102	103
			do deben.	101	

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Foreign Finances.

London, January 17.—4 p. m. closing—Consols for money 112 13-16; consols for account 112 15-16. Canadian Pacific 98⅞; Erie 15½; Erie first preferred 39; Illinois Central 109½; Mexican ordinary 21⅝; St. Paul common 98¼; New York Central 115; Pennsylvania 59⅞; Reading 11⅝; Mexican Central new 4s 69; Atchison 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville 58⅝.

Money 1@¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills 2¼@2 5-16 per cent.

Bar silver closed flat at 26½d per ounce. American eagles 76s 5¾d. Bar gold 77s 10¾d. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 164.90 today.

Paris, January 17.—The tone of the stock market was firm today, and on the bourse international securities were stronger. Reates were favorably impressed by the announcement of an issue of a 2 per cent Paris city loan, which is expected to be floated at 93. Rio Tintos rose owing to a further decrease of 900 tons in the visible supply of copper.

Berlin, January 17.—Business was generally good on the boerse today. American and Canadian Pacific securities made a good recovery.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, January 17.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were quiet and irregular today. Home rails were the best market on good dividends and the end of the engineers' strike, Argentines steadily rose, as also Grand Trunks.

Americans were quiet and steady. Continued pessimistic telegrams from New York concerning currency reform checks public confidence there. The London Daily News' Washington cable today was gloomy. Prices closed steady.

India sterling bills for £1,000,000 have been sold in six months' bills at an average of about 2¼ per cent. A Cape loan of £1,250,000 is announced at a minimum of par. It is quoted at 2½ per cent premium.

I have reason to doubt the accuracy of the details of the Chinese loan as cabled to The London Times.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 17.—There was a fairly active general demand for cattle and prices underwent no marked exchange. There was the usual scarcity of strictly choice cattle, but good lots were numerous, and there was plenty of common and medium grades offered. The bulk of the offerings sold for $4.30@5.10, common lots of dressed beef steers selling around $4.50, while prime cattle were saleable at $5.35@5.40; stockers and feeders $3.20@4.40. Butchers' and canners' stuff sold freely at front $2 for common cows to $4.35 for choice heifers. The better grades of calves brought $5.75 @5.60.

Hogs were active and steady. Sales were at an extreme range of $3.45@3.70 for inferior to choice hogs, the bulk of the sales being at $3.55@3.62½, while pigs sold largely at $3.40@3.55. Light weight hogs predominated and sold at the usual discount.

Trade in sheep and lambs was fairly active at steady prices. Sheep were wanted at $3.00@3.50 for inferior to common up to $4.25@4.50 for good to choice flocks, and lambs were in demand at $4.00@4.50 for culls up to $5.65@5.85 for choice to extra grades. The bulk of the lambs sold at $5.00@5.75, yearlings fetching $4.50@4.80, and sheep sold largely at $3.55@4.45, fed westerns comprising the greater part of the offerings.

START WAS STEADY

Nothing in Early News To Stimulate Action on Either Side.

CABLES WERE INDIFFERENT

After Opening Slightly Higher Trading in Cotton Simmered Down to Small Scalping Business.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Weak; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Quiet and steady; middling 3 7-32d.
New York—Dull; middling 5⅞c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 5¼c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5½c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5½c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5 5-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5½c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	359	147	276	....	12232	9287
Monday	492	228	1125	....	11599	9511
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	851	374	1401	....		

New York, January 17.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points on light local buying and indifferent cables. The feeling, however, soon became easier, and by 1 o'clock the advance was lost under the threatening aspect of the labor situation in northwest England, reported indications of a general strike at Fall River and elsewhere and predicted increasing receipts, with favorable weather for hauling. In the afternoon the market ruled quiet until the close, when local liquidation became quite active. The close was barely steady, prices showing a net loss of 1@2 points for the day.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Monday's Close	Saturday's Close
January	5 70	5 73	5 67	5 67-68	5 69-70
February	5 70	5 70	5 67	5 67-68	5 69-70
March	5 75	5 76	5 71	5 71-72	5 73-74
April	5 79	5 79	5 75	5 75-76	5 77-78
May	5 81	5 83	5 78	5 78-79	5 80-81
June	5 85	5 85	5 82	5 82-83	5 84-85
July	5 88	5 89	5 85	5 85-86	5 87-88
August	5 91	5 93	5 88	5 88-89	5 90-91
September	5 90	5 93	5 90	5 90-91	5 91-92
October	5 91	5 93	5 91	5 91-92	6 92-93
November	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady; sales 92,500 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	38039	25160	15917	33437	1808437	1104145
Monday	59536	33572	43637	39265	1295144	1090663
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	88575	58732	59554	72742		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	5 25	July	5 49
February	5 21	August	5 53
March	5 29	September	5 56
April	5 34	October	5 58
May	5 39	November	...
June	5 44	December	...

Closed easy; sales 36,400 bales.

Central Cotton, Stock and Grain Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., January 17.—With a considerable accumulation of orders since Saturday and some local buying, the market started steadily at an advance of 1 to 2 points. Early news comprised very little to stimulated either the bull or bear faction to concerted action, and trading simmered down to a small scalping business. Public and private cables indicated indifferent English markets. Advices from New Bedford told of a shut down, which was believed to be the most complete in the history of that locality. Nine corporations, operating eighteen mills, in which upwards of 9,000 hands are employed, are involved in the strike. Port receipts were estimated at 45,000 bales, against 61,956 last week and 34,092 last year.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—Liverpool futures opened dull with demand poor; final sales were about ½ point off; tone quiet; spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3 7-32d. Receipts 22,000 bales, of which 16,900 bales were American.

Opening sales at New York were at unchanged prices from Saturday's close. There was some buying for foreign account, which improved prices 2 to 3 points during the early part of the session. However, this was lost on the report of a strike at New Bedford mills, which encouraged some liquidation by discouraged holders. Also New Orleans sold quite freely just before the close. These influences forced the final sales down to the lowest for the session, the market closing steady with a loss of 2 to 3 points from Saturday's close. The general dullness has been a conspicuous figure today. Receipts continue free, port arrivals today being estimated at 49,000 bales, against 34,093 last year and 42,676 in 1895. Liberal receipts are expected tomorrow. The market continues to show great stability and while a dull market seems to be in prospect for the immediate future, the situation does not seem to justify grounds for any material decline.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—The market opened at an advance of from 1@2 points over Saturday's close. The cable news showed Liverpool unchanged from the close; sales, 10,000 bales; market quiet. In regard to the much talked-of reduction in acreage, some of the best posted people claim that if the staple should show any improvement to amount to anything before May that it will have the effect of enthusing the growers and will possibly shake them in their good resolves to curtail the acreage. And the reports received show preparation for a large acreage even now, and the idea seems to prevail that with low prices they must have more of it, and the acreage for the next year will be limited to the ability of the growers to secure labor. Stock at twenty-eight interior towns has lost only 5,000 bales during the past two weeks against 47,000, 37,000 and 40,000 the same period in three years previous. The six weeks from January 1st during the past three years show an average weekly loss of 24,000, 20,000 and 24,000 bales. Our warehouse stock is 111,000 bales, of which 50,000 are certificated against 276,000, 181,000 in previous two years and 121,000 in 1895. Port receipts, 49,000 against 34,092 in 1897 and 42,676 in 1895. Estimate for New Orleans tomorrow, 20,000 to 22,000 against 9,602 last year, and 15,901 in 1895; Houston, 12,500 against 5,800. The market was a very narrow one and a range of 2 points covered the fluctuations for the day. Sixteen thousand hands in the cotton mills at New Bedford, Saco and Biddeford, Me., have gone on a strike today.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 17.—(Special.)—Heavy receipts and a strike of the mill operatives at New Bedford, Mass., involving in the neighborhood of ten thousand men, were the influences which resulted in a small decline in the cotton market today. Liverpool this morning was practically unchanged, and prices here were 1 point higher at the opening. Some buying for foreign account and an absence of any pressure to sell caused a further slight improvement after the opening, but in the afternoon there was renewed liquidation, and the market gave way gradually until the close. May opened at 5.81, advanced to 5.83, declined to 5.78 and closed at that figure with the tone of the market barely steady. We expect a lower range of values.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 17.—The dry goods situation showed less change than expected today. The market for cotton goods has been strengthened slightly by strike news, but no quotable advances were reported. The presence of a fair number of buyers at first hands induced heavier trading, but this is still so irregular that detailed gains cannot be located. There is evidently a generally better tone to the market for cotton goods. Sellers feel better than heretofore, and are making no concessions whatever. In woolens there has been a continuance of the very fair business of last week in all lines. A number of new lines have been opened. Buyers now find plenty of goods to inspect, and are busily engaged today in looking through the field and placing orders of fair size, although there is still some conservatism, due probably to adverse weather conditions. Clothiers complain of the monotonous mildness. In staple cottons the demand is still quite limited. Print cloths are quiet today at Fall River.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 17—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices steady; middling uplands 3 7-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,900; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 16,900.

Futures opened dull with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close.	
January	3 10-64	3 09½	Buyers
January and February	....	3 09	"
February and March	....	3 09¼	Sellers
March and April	....	3 09½	"
April and May	3 10-64	3 10	Buyers
May and June	3 11-64	3 11	Sellers
June and July		3 12	"
July and August		3 13	"
August and September		3 13¼	"
September and October		3 14	Buyers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, January 17.—Cotton dull, sales 300 bales; middling uplands 5⅞c, gulf 6⅛c; net receipts 708 bales, gross 8061; stock 137,178.

Galveston, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling 5½c; sales 312, receipts 12,638, stock 224,572.

Mobile, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼c; sales 1,000, receipts 2,256, stock 63,843.

Charleston, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼c; receipts 1,304, stock 41,585.

Savannah, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16c; sales 446, receipts 3,755, stock 126,445.

Wilmington, January 17.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝c; receipts 680, stock 23,780.

Norfolk, January 17.—Cotton nominal; middling 5½c; sales 855, receipts 1,377, stock 82,214.

Baltimore, January 17.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝c; receipts 2,239, stock 29,258.

Boston, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞c; receipts, net 1,282, gross 6,975.

Philadelphia, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛c; receipts 540, stock 9,640.

Memphis, January 17.—Cotton steady, middling 5 5-16c; sales 3,000, receipts 3,967, stock 1376,291.

Augusta, January 17.—Cotton steady, middling 5 9-16; sales 595, receipts 1,053, stock 65,3000.

New Orleans, January 17.—Cotton easy; middling 5¼c; sales 3,050, receipts 21,448, stock 555,628.

Houston, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling 5½c; sales 1,487, receipts 6,328, stock 71,347.

St. Louis, January 17.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅝c; sales none, receipts 4,870, shipments 4,828, stock on hand 70,288.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, Ga., January 17, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 17—Flour, first patent, $6.10; second patent 5.15; straight 4.75; fancy 4.65; extra family 4 25. Corn, white 47c; mixed 45c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 34c. Texas rustproof 38@40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 73c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, January 17—Flour inactive but steadier. Wheat, spot firm; No 2 red $1.01⅛; options opened firm on higher cables, advanced all day on a big visible supply decrease, moderate export trade and light offerings; closed ¼@⅜c higher; No. 2 red January $1.00¼; May 92¼. Corn, spot easy; No. 2, 34¼; options opened easy with wheat, but eased off during the day under a eeavy visible supply increase and cold weather west, closing ⅛c lower; January 33⅛; May 34. Oats, spot dull No. 2, 28⅛; options dull and featureless all day; May 28¼.

St. Louis, January 17—Flour quiet. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash in ele-vator 94; track 95@96; January 93@93¾; May 93 bid; July 78 bid. Corn ¼@⅛c lower; No. 2 cash 26; January 25¼ bid; May 26⅛@26⅞; July 28. Oats firm; No. 2 cash in elevator 23⅛; track 24⅛; January 23⅛ bid; May 24⅛@24⅛; July 22⅛.

Chicago, January 17—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat 86⅛@87; No. 3 spring wheat 75@89; No. 2 red 92@92⅛. No. 2 corn 27; No. 2 yellow 27. No. 2 oats 23; No. 2 white —; No. 3 white f o b 23⅛@24⅛. No. 2 Rye 44⅛.

Cincinnati, January 17—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 94. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 29. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 24⅛.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 17—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¼c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12⅛c; California 7⅛c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 5⅛c; second quality 5⅛c; compound 4⅜.

St. Louis, January 17—Pork, higher; standard mess jobbing $9.37½. Lard, quiet; prime steam $4.47½; choice $4.55. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.25@5.37½; ribs 5.37½@5.50; shorts 5.50@5.62½. Dry saltmeats, boxed shoulders $4.75@5; extra short clear $4.75@4.87½; ribs $487@5; shorts $5@5.12½.

Chicago, January 17 — Pork $9.25@9.30. Lard $4.62½@4.65. Short rib sides, loose, $4.45@4.75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4.75@5.00.

New York, January 17—Lard steady; western steam $5.20; May $5.15; refined steady. Pork quiet; family $10.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, January 17 — Lard easier at $4.45. Bulk meats firm $4.60. Bacon quiet at $5.50.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 17 — Turpentine firm at 32; sales 318 casks; receipts 186. Rosin firm; sales 1,044 bbls; receipts 3,473. A. B. C. D, $1.20; E. F, $1.25; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2.00; N, 2.10; Window Glass, $2.30; waterwhite $2.65.

Charleston, January 17 — Turpentine firm at 31½; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.10; E F $1.15; G $1.15; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.50; M $1.80; N $2.20; window glass $2.40; water white $2.90.

Wilmington, January 17 — Rosin, firm; strained $1.15; good strained $1.20; receipts — barrels. Spirits turpentine quiet at 31¼@32; receipts —. Tar firm at 1.05; receipts — bbls. Crude turpentine steady at $1.40@$1.90; receipts — bbls.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 17— Apples, fancy $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.00@3.25; fancy $3.00@3.50. Oranges, Florida $3.00@3.75; California $2.50@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 12½@13c. Nuts—Almonds 11c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 17—Eggs 14@15. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12½@15c. Live poultry turkeys 8@9c; hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large 15@17½c; small 12½@14; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys, 12½@14c; hens, 10c to 11c; chickens, 11c to 12c, geese, 9c to 10c; ducks, 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 65@75c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8½c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 17—Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅛c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.85; L. W. 1.15.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 17.—Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices, partially advanced 5 points on unaccounted-for scarcity of sellers, but turned weak under lower European cables, continued full receipts at Rio and Santos indifferent speculation, a decided drop in United States warehouse deliveries and pronounced apathy on the part of spot buyers; closed barely steady with prices unchanged to 5 points net advance; sales 15,250 bags, including March 5.75. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6½; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@15.

Sugar steady; fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛; refined quiet; confectioners' A 5¼; cut loaf and crushed 5⅜.

New Orleans, January 17.—Sugar, open kettle quiet at 2½@3¼; centrifugal very quiet; granulated 4⅝@4 11-16; whites 3¾@4 5-16; yellows 3¾@4 1-16; seconds 2¼@3⅜. Molasses easy; open kettle 14@27; centrifugal 5@13; sirup steady at 18@22.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $240,847,994; gold reserve $162,528,775.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, January 17.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, January 15th, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat—37,848,000 bushels; decrease 1,015,000.
Corn—41,134,000; increase 1,616,000 bushels.
Oats—15,063,000 bushels; increase 753,000.
Rye—4,151,000 bushels; increase 51,000.
Barley—3,582,000 bushels; decrease 458,000.

LIVERPOOL

That Market Afforded Considerable Surprise to Wheat Traders.

IT SHOWS A STRONG TONE

Corn and Oats Dull with Only a Scalping Trade—Provisions Were Quiet, but Strong.

Chicago, January 17.—Wheat, though dull, was firm all day, and showed ⅞@½ advance at the close. Firmness at Liverpool, a large visible decrease and a growing disbelief in a large Argentine exportable surplus all contributed to the strength. Corn was weak and closed a shade lower. Oats showed a slight closing advance, and provisions left off unchanged to 5c higher.

Influential news of any sort was scarce in the opening of wheat. The unexpected firmness developed at Liverpool was the most prominent feature. The course of that market attracted a great deal of attention, and was directly the cause of the opening advance here and a fruitful source of comfort to the bulls throughout the session. Opening prices for May ranged from 90¾ to 90⅞c, against Saturday's final price of 90½c. A little realizing by scalpers caused a momentary drop to 90⅝@90¾c, which proved the low point of the dap. Then moderate but steady buying carried the price slowly upward, and about noon 91⅛ was asked. Liverpool showed from ⅜d to 1d advance at the opening here, although it had started at a slight decline, and that advance was in the main held to the close. A New York house reported bids received from Mannheim, Germany, and Antwerp, Belgium for wheat at prices 2c above what they were willing to pay a few days ago. Argentine wheat is usually shipped heavily to those countries, and it was inferred that offers from the Southampton country were falling off. That was given as the explanation of the strength at Liverpool also. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth today were 535 cars, against 534 the Monday previous and 313 a week ago. Chicago received 28 cars, only 3 of which were contract. The visible decreased 1,025,000 bushels, leaving the total at 37,838,000 bushels, against 1,413,000 bushels decrease and a total of 52,459,000 bushels at the similar time last year. The big decrease lent additional strength to the market. The world's visible shipments of wheat and flour last week were officially reported at 7,007,000 bushels, without any from India. The previous week, they were 4,580,000 bushels and a year ago 4,132,000 bushels. The day's domestic exports of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports equaled 320,000 bushels. The Indiana state crop report was rather favorable. During the last hour's trading a little realizing was done, sufficient to cause a reaction of 90⅞@91c, the market closing steady at that price.

Corn was very dull. The market during the morning was inclined to firmness in sympathy with wheat. Later in the session moderate selling pressure developed, and in the session moderate selling pressure developed, and in the almost total absence of support prices were easily depressed. The close was weak. May ranged from 29⅛ to 28⅞c and closed a shade lower at 28⅞@29c.

Oats were fairly active for a while after the opening, and a firm feeling existed, the buying being chiefly influenced by the wheat firmness. There was a good demand for New York account. The market became quite dull twoard the close, but prices held steady. May ranged from 23¾ to 23⅝ and closed a shade higher at 23⅝@23¾c.

Trading in provisions was of moderate volume and mostly at advance. Cudahy was a good buyer during the morning, and this and a few outside orders caused some advance. Realizing was quite free later and a reaction took place. At the close May pork was 5c higher at $9.40, May lard unchanged at $4.75 and May ribs 2½c higher at $4.70.

Estimated receipts Tuesday: Wheat 50 cars, corn 440, oats 265, hogs 36,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
May	90⅞	91⅞	90¾	91
July	90⅞	80⅞	80½	80¾
Corn—				
January	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26½
May	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	29
July	30⅛	30⅛	30	30
Oats—				
May	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾
July	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
Mess Pork—				
January	9.30	9.25	9.20	9.25
May	9.30	9.45	9.30	9.40
Lard—				
January	....	....	....	4.62½
May	4.72½	4.75	4.72½	4.75
July	4.82½	4.85	4.80	4.82½
Short Ribs—				
January	....	....	....	4.57½
May	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.70

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,000	16,000
Wheat, bushels	30,000	21,000
Corn, bushels	297,000	235,000
Oats, bushels	267,000	154,000
Rye, bushels	8,000	3,000
Barley, bushels	66,000	16,000

Central Cotton, Stock and Grain Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—Liverpool is not only becoming a center of attraction, but the manner in which that market has been advancing of late is affording considerable surprise to wheat traders. Opening cables were ⅜d lower, and at 1:30 p. m. the market had not only recovered this decline, but had advanced ½@⅝d besides. Private advices from abroad seemed to lay much stress on the decreased offerings from Argentina, and this undoubtedly had considerable to do with the strength at Liverpool. New York reported continental cables strong and higher and bringing liberal acceptance at limits higher than for some time past. Minneapolis and Duluth reported the receipt of 535 cars, against 534 last week and 313 a year ago. Chicago arrivals were only 28 cars. The market opened strong at 90¾@90⅞c. A few scalping operations caused a temporary fractional reaction, but the market immediately became strong again and slowly advanced to 91⅛c. Trade was very inactive, which acted as a drawback. The tone of speculation was quite strong and very confident, although fluctuations were narrow.

Corn and oats were dull with only a narrow scalping trade doing. Both markets remained very steady.

Provisions were quiet, but strong with the hog market.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—Foreign advices were all favorable to higher prices, and the opening in Chicago was strong at ⅜c advance. Everything locally favors the buyers. Since January 1st only 126 cars contract wheat have been received. The foreign cables regarding the crop outlook, especially the favorable outlook from Argentina, is the only weak feature, but when it is considered that Europe is still an active buyer this may be "worked" advices. The visible showed decrease 1,020,050 bushels, against a half million expected. The pit believes Leiter is controlling the situation single-handed, and it is a well-known fact that he has bought May on every decline around 90c. Total clearances today 201,629 bushels of wheat and 26,715 barrels of flour, or equaling 314,000 bushels of wheat from the ports. Northwestern receipts 381,599 bushels. The market continues narrow, but the buying is called good. The Armour contingent are said to be out of the market. The anticipated attempts to "run" Leiter may prove groundless and those who wait to buy lower may get left.

Corn and oats were firm and unchanged with a good export demand.

Provisions were a fraction higher with packers the principal buyers.

Southern Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 17.—The wheat market opened at an advance of ⅜c over Saturday's close. The cable news showed that Liverpool was ⅜d off from Saturday's close, but the close showed a good recovery, closing ¼d up from Saturday's closing prices. The pit theory is that Leiter is slowly accumulating a May line of wheat. With no outside trade to speak of and with the other bulls, Lynn, Cudahy and others of that class too conservative in their views to care about making a fight over the price, Leiter has been compelled to undertake the defense of his side. Single-handed his theory is to hold the May around 90. Leiter has 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Armour elevator, and within the past two days has turned in receipts for 1,500,000 bushels of it. This is to be loaded into the vessels chartered. No move was made to load Saturday and nothing will be done until a cold, clear day.

The world's wheat shipments with comparisons are, with India to hear from, this week and last year are as follows: Total this week, 7,007,000; visible supply wheat, decrease, 1,025,000; corn, increase, 1,621,000; oats, increase, 753,000; stocks, wheat, 10,723,000; corn, 15,391,000; oats, 1,131,000; afloat, wheat, 453,000; corn, 4,938,000; oats, 132,000.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

ARTISTS AND FRESCOERS.

McKINLEY & OTTO, Interior Decorators, Fresco and Scenic Painters, 46½ Peachtree Street.

BICYCLES.

Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Cleveland, Envoy and Fleetwing Bicycles; repairing a specialty; 56 South Pryor street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 39 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.

N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 158 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for Buggies and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order.

Atlanta Buggy Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, One and Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Drays, Road Carts, Harness, Sadles, Whips and Robes. Agents for Mitchell, Old Hickory Tennessee and Chatanooga Wagons, 202 and 203½ Peters street.

JOHN M. SMITH. First-class home-made Carriages. 122 and 124 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

CORNICE AND ROOFING.

Warm Air Furnaces and Repairs. Phone 525. Moncrief-Dowman Co.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, Make old clothes good as new. 22 and 24 Walton street.

Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works, 53 Decatur st. Telephone No. 41. All kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning done.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and retail China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Art Goods, 57 Peachtree street.

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Silk and Woolen Goods Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 11 Trinity avenue.

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Gate City Engraving Co. Cuts for all purposes. Chas. A. Manston, Manager. Constitution building.

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Austell Lithia Water, A sure cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Austell Lithia Water Co., 83 Peachtree street. Phone 1436.

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Chas. W. Thurmond, Picture Frames made to order. All the latest and most stylish designs, at reduced rates. Wholesale and retail, 69½ Whitehall.

H. W. YARBROUGH, Pictures, Frames made to order, 40½ Peachtree, corner Walton; prompt attention to mail orders.

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WOMAN AND SOCIETY

To Mr. McHarg.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Spalding gave an elegant dinner party in honor of Mr. McHarg, of New York. American Beauty roses formed the center piece of the table, distinguished in its simple elegance of adornment. The menu was delicious and the dinner an occasion brilliant and enjoyable. Those invited to meet Mr. McHarg were: Captain and Mrs. Lowry, Major Livingston Mims, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Steele and Mr. and Mrs. Barbour Thompson.

A Good Record.

Yesterday morning the ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Woman's Club rooms, in the Grand. The various reports read indicated a flourishing condition of the schools, there being an average attendance of forty pupils at each.

The report read by Miss Julia Johnson, the teacher of the Woman's Club school, was a source of great satisfaction to the members of the association, since it demonstrated practically the results of the kindergarten training as seen in the children entering the public schools. Investigation proved that in the first grade of Fair street school alone there are fourteen children who have received the kingarten training; one scores regularly the highest average of the class; six have had a general monthly average of over 90 per cent, and three have averaged 96 per cent. In the two other grammar schools, where there are in the first grade, pupils from the free kindergarten, there are the best results manifested and the teachers assert that besides their class standing and good average, the kindergarten pupils evince an amount of practical knowledge and system in all they do that gives them an advantage over other children. These reports have greatly encouraged the members of the association to make every effort to increase the number of schools, and plans are under discussion as to how the necessary money may be acquired. It has been decided to give a series of cooking lectures in March, during the lecture season, when there will be time for women, old and young, to turn their attention from the gay world to the matter of practical things. Mrs. A. V. Gude has been unanimously elected chairman of the committee to arrange for the cooking lectures. She has secured the services of a well-known culinary artist of New York, and the programme will be similar to those of last year, when three free lectures were given and three pay lectures a week.

The proceeds of these lectures, when expenses are paid, will be entirely devoted to the interests of the free kindergarten and they should receive a liberal patronage.

Official Appointments in Federation Work

The members of the farm and garden of The members of the farm and garden committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Miss Marion Smith is chairman, will at once set to work to discharge the duties of their office. The following ladies, from throughout the state, have been appointed on the committee: Miss Lida Saxons, Cartersville; Mrs. C. B. Wallace, Cartersville; Mrs. G. H. Aubrey, Cartersville; Mrs. A. O. Harper, Elberton; Mrs. Nelson, Elebrton; Mrs. Eugene Heard, Elberton; Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Rome; Mrs. Hamilton Yancey, Mrs. H. H. Malone, Augusta; Mrs. W. P. Powell, Monticello; Mrs. Eurich Callaway, LaGrange; Mrs. George Speer, Mrs. Anderson Reese, Macon; Mrs. Walter Lamar, Macon; Mrs. James Pace, Covington; Mrs. Lee, Covington.

Women Delegates to Denver.

Mrs. William B. Lowe, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, announces the following ladies as delegates to the national federation meeting, to occur in Denver next May: Mrs. Eurich Callaway, LaGrange; Mrs. W. P. Patillo, Atlanta; Mrs. Albert Cox, Atlanta; Mrs. J. W. Aiken, Cartersville; Miss Julia Flesch, Milledgeville. Besides these ladies the president, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mrs. Johnson, of Rome; Mrs. J. K. Ottley and a number of prominent club women from throughout the state will attend the convention in Denver. The Georgia ladies will go in a private car and the trip will be one interesting and enjoyable.

***

Social Items.

Mr. Joe Brown Connally is quite ill.

***

Colonel and Mrs. Rucker are in Florida.

***

Miss Mamie Ashford is in Tennessee.

***

Miss Virginia Arnold has returned home.

***

Miss Annie Nash is visiting friends in Virginia.

***

Mrs. Huff has returned to her home in Tennessee.

***

Miss Bayard has returned to her home in Rome.

***

Mrs. Pattillo entertains at luncheon tomorrow.

***

Mrs. Arthur B. Connolly is visiting relatives in Savannah.

***

Miss Nita Black is receiving charming attentions in Columbus.

***

Miss Louise Todd and Miss Cabaniss are receiving marked attentions in Macon.

***

Mrs. Patterson and Miss Mary Patterson, of Macon, are in the city.

***

Mrs. Royal Daniel and little son have returned home.

***

Miss Valeria Rankin returns from Macon this week.

***

The wedding of Miss Essie Malone, daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Malone, and Mrs. William Lynch occurs today. Owing to mourning in Miss Malone's family, the wedding will be a very quiet one, solemnized at the Catholic church.

***

Miss Janie Speer has returned to her home in LaGrange.

***

Mr. Thomas Carter and his daughter have returned to Tennessee.

***

Mrs. Eugene Spalding will visit New York the latter part of the month.

***

Mrs. Charles Read has returned from LaGrange.

***

Tonight Mr. and Mrs. James R. Gray entertain a party of friends at cards.

***

Major and Mrs. Fitten are expected home in a few days.

***

A number of box parties will be given at the Grand Wednesday night.

***

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin will visit Florida this winter.

***

Miss Jessie Chisholm, of Savannah, will visit Mrs. Welborn Hill at an early date.

***

Mrs. Hugh Angier will give a brilliant concert some time in March.

***

Mrs. Robert Collins is visiting her parents in San Antonio, Tex.

***

Miss Howell's reception Thursday night will be a delightful occasion.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Raine are housekeeping in a cozy little home on Pine street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Moreland Speer have returned to their home in Inman Park.

***

Thursday morning Mrs. W. D. Palmer entertains at a whist party.

***

Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. G. Oglesby entertains in honor of Mrs. Phinizy, the guest of Mrs. A. W. Calhoun.

***

Mrs. Fred Stockdell will have as her guest after Thursday Miss Edith McGingan, of Hot Springs, Ark.

***

The music section of the Atlanta Woman's club held a delightful meeting yesterday afternoon.

***

Mrs. Dunbar Roy is expected home this week from Richmond, where she is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellary.

***

Mrs. T. B. Neal's card party occurs Thursday afternoon and will be an unusually large one.

***

The entertainment to be given by the Daughters of the Confederacy Wednesday evening will be a happy event.

***

The next general meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Monday afternoon.

***

Miss Louise Lumpkin, a charming and popular belle of Athens society, is the guest of Miss Mary Burt Howard.

***

After her visit to Miss Bennie Fontaine, Miss Alice Williams will be with Miss Nellie Wright.

***

Miss Dora Julius, of Columbus, Ga., is the guest of Miss Louise Moses, 111 Capitol avenue.

***

Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Ruth Cunningham have taken possession of their home in West End.

***

Miss Eva Chamberlin and Miss Eugenie Stephens are receiving delightful attentions in Montgomery, Ala.

***

Mr. Robert Ligne Johnson, Jr., is permanently settled in his new home, San Antonio, Tex.

***

Governor and Mrs. McDaniel, of Monroe, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders McDaniel.

***

The next meeting of the Young Matrons' Club will be with Mr. and Mrs. Preston Arkwright.

***

Telegrams received Saturday announce a change for the better in the condition of Miss Addie Maud.

***

The members of the Capital City Club will give a dinner dance the latter part of the week.

***

Miss Carrie Burrus, a talented and popular member of Columbus society, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Peabody, 100 Capitol avenue.

***

Mrs. Henry Jackson, who is at present the guest of General Henry R. Jackson, in Savannah, will return home the latter part of the winter.

***

The child study section of the club meets Wednesday, January 19th, at 3 p. m. The meeting will be a most important one, and members are urged to be present.

***

Miss Leonora O'Brien, of Nashville, who is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Bozeman, is receiving many attentions from her friends and admirers in the city.

***

Mrs. de Forrest Algood and Mrs. Parsons are among the attractive Georgia women in New York at present. Mrs. Parsons is at the Waldorf.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Brown, and Mr. Elijah Brown will be among the Atlantians to visit Forida this winter.

***

Signor Randeggar has issued invitations to the first meeting of the Choral Club, to be Wednesday morning, January 19th, at the Atlanta Woman's Club. The object of the organization will be that of practice in singing, in sight reading and familiarity of the choral works of the best composers.

***

Last night Miss Nora Leary entertained a party of friends informally at a chafing dish supper in honor of M[illegible] Finckel, the guest of Miss Rosalie Howell.

***

Reports from the bedside of Mr. T. R. R. Cobb are more favorable. He will go to Colorado as soon as he is strong enough to travel.

***

The visit to the city of Mrs. Billups Phinizy, of Athens, and Mrs. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta, will be the occasion of many brilliant social occasions. Both ladies are notably handsome and popular in Georgia society. They will be the guests of Mrs. A. W. Calhoun. Thursday morning Mrs. Alex King gives an "anagram" party in their honor. Friday they will be the guests of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Isaac Boyd. Saturday at noon Mrs. Louis Jones gives a luncheon in their honor and Saturday afternoon Mrs. Oglesby gives a reception in their honor.

Mr. S. Aronson will leave for New York in a few days and return about the 1st of February.

DEATH OF MRS. ARMSTRONG.

Mrs. Savannah Armstrong died yesterday morning at her residence, 144 Hunnicutt street, after an illness of some duration. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be in Peachtree Road cemetery.

THE Willer BLINDS —AND— SCREENS
ARE ABSOLUTE SUN AND FLY STOPPERS
AND ARE THE HIGHEST GRADE GOODS OF THIS CLASS MADE.
WILLER MANUFACTURING COMP'Y
Show Room and Southern Office, 731 Equitable Building.
..................Factories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
dec 7 8t thur sun tues

HANDSOMER THAN HIS PICTURE

That Is What Mr. Jack Smith Says About the Painting.

DECLINES TO PAY THE ARTIST

For the Third Time Mr. Cox's Picture of Mr. Smith Must Go Before the Courts.

Several months ago Artist W. H. M. Cox smilingly began to paint the picture of Mr. Jack Smith, and when he completed his task he exhibited the picture with pride to his friends, who congratulated him upon his work. But the artist has not received his pay for the work and the picture has become an interesting bone of contention in the courts.

Mr. Smith frowned when he looked upon the picture. He shook his head.

"Now, I know I don't look like that," said Mr. Smith to Artist Cox. "That's not like me, for I'm better looking."

Artist Cox insisted that it was a good picture. Mr. Smith was not satisfied with it, however, and the bill was not paid. Then the picture went into the courtroom and judges, jurors and witnesses stared at the smiling face of the well-known citizen.

Artist Cox sued for the amount of the bill before Justice Edgar H. Orr. The first decision was that Artist Cox should be paid the bill, which virtually meant that the court thought well of the picture.

Mr. Smith alleged that the picture was not at all like him. He said his face was not speckled and the face in the picture was; he said his nose was not split as the picture made it appear, and he declared his shirt was spotless, while the shirt of the man in the picture was soiled. Mr. Smith declared he was a good looking man, while the face in the picture was very homely.

"My friends would not take that picture for me even in the night," said Mr. Smith, "and I won't have it and consequently will not pay for it."

The case was then tried before a jury in the justice court and this time Mr. Smith won the verdict and twelve jurors agreed with him that the picture was anything but a good likeness.

The case was certioraried and yesterday Judge Lumpkin was asked to pass upon the merits of the picture. Judge Lumpkin decided that Artist Cox should have another trial and the picture must now be scrutinized for the third time by court officials and jurors.

At the second trial Artist Cox proved by Mr. C. W. Motes, Judge Bleckley, Professor Fields and others that the picture was a true and correct profile of Mr. Smith. The picture was then shown Mr. Gus Long. He stated that he did not know whose picture it was unless it was intended for Uncle Jimmie Dunlop. Others looked at the picture, some saying it was a good one and others saying it was bad.

COMMITTEE MEETS WEDNESDAY.

Will Arrange the Semi-Centennial Celebration Programme.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the city of Atlanta, stands adjourned subject to the call of the chairman and will probably not meet until the programme committee announces ready to report.

At its last meeting the programme committee mapped out a plan for a programme and an idea was obtained of what will probably take place on the day. The committee will hold a meeting Wednesday at noon in the office of Captain J. W. English and at this time the full programme will probably be arranged.

The matter of arranging the programme is one of importance, since the success of the day depends on it and the programme committee is working slowly and carefully. An excellent programme is promised and it will be one thoroughly appropriate to the occasion.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla if you wish to purify your blood, gain nerve strength and build up the entire system. Your health is of the utmost importance just now.

Mrs. J. F. Brannon, M. D., office and residence 102 Capitol avenue. Practice limited to women and children.
jan 9 sun tues thurs

CONSOLIDATED'S ANNUAL MEET.

Stockholders Meet and Re-elect the Old Board of Directors.

The stockholders of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company held their annual meeting yesterday.

The following directors were re-elected: R. J. Lowry, S. M. Inman, W. C. Sanders, H. M. McKeldin, E. Woodruff, M. L. Moore, H. E. W. Palmer, H. A. Inman, J. C. Payne, J. T. Dargan, Joel Hurt.

The officers made their annual reports, but no information was given out in regard to the operations of the property. There was so much criticism and attack last year based on the company's statement of operations that it is very likely the corporation's affairs will not be published this year. The officials say that it is not to be inferred that the results were less satisfactory in 1897 than in the previous year. But as to how much revenue the company has to apply to dividends after paying operating expenses and fixed charges, no one will say.

The directors meet tomorrow to elect officers. It is accepted as a settled fact that Mr. E. Woodruff, vice president and general manager, will be elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Joel Hurt.

The present officers are: M. E. Woodruff, vice president and general manager; R. J. Lowry, treasurer; H. N. Hurt, superintendent; T. K. Glenn, secretary; N. W. L. Brown, assistant superintendent.

WILL INTER REMAINS TODAY.

Funeral of the Little Boy Who Was Burned to Death Sunday.

Little Tommy Heard, the four-year-old son of N. J. Heard, who was burned to death Sunday afternoon, will be buried in a country cemetery this morning on the Peachtree road near Buckhead. The funeral will take place at the residence, 91 Davis street, at 7 o'clock.

The child was burned by his clothing becoming ignited from a fire which he had made in the yard.

Mrs. Heard and the eldest son, Hugh, who were burned about the hands and face while attempting to extinguish the flames, were resting quietly last evening.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Monday, January 17, 1898.

Mr. James Beall was admitted to the bar.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

51 and 52. Dismissed.
53. W. M. Herrington v. State. Submitted.
54. Jordan Bowen v. State. Submitted.
55. Daniel Jackson v. State. Submitted.
56. D. Dukes v. State. Submitted.
27. E. C. Flanagan v. State. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock. The Augusta circuit will not be called until tomorrow (Wednesday).

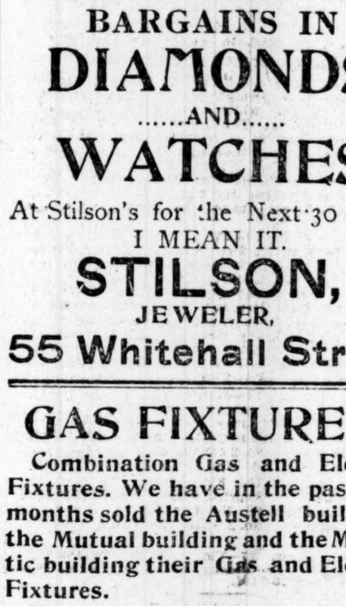
Ex-Congressman Hooper Dead.

Richmond, Va., January 17.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin S. Hooper died suddenly at Farmville this morning.

A Gas Stove.
IS NOT LIKE A SEASHORE engagement—just for the summer—but is for all seasons, all the year around, winter as well as summer.
Make your engagements for Gas Stoves at the Gas Office
Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Broad and Alabama.

GRAND
ONE NIGHT ONLY
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19TH,
THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL
BOSTONIANS
Direction of Frank L. Perley,
Presenting Victor Herbert's Brilliant Comic Opera,
"THE SERENADE."
With the same great cast, scenery, costumes and orchestra that was seen for 150 nights at the Knickerbocker theater.
Sale opens Monday at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079. jan15 sat mon tues wed

BARGAINS IN
DIAMONDS
......AND......
WATCHES
At Stilson's for the Next 30 Days.
I MEAN IT.
STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 Whitehall Street



GAS FIXTURES.
Combination Gas and Electric Fixtures. We have in the past few months sold the Austell building, the Mutual building and the Majestic building their Gas and Electric Fixtures.
We are headquarters for Gas Fixtures. Our prices to you are as low as other dealers buy them. We guarantee to sell as cheap and cheaper than the factories. We acknowledge no competitor on Gas Fixtures.
Teutonic Incandescent Gas Burners
SAVES GAS
Uses one-third the Gas of an ordinary burner; gives a light brighter than day. Sold everywhere at $2. Our price $1 cash, complete. 25c if we put them up.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.
SANITARY PLUMBERS.
sun tues thur

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

Is from Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann, Manufacturers and Importers, 536 and 538 Pearl Street, New York.

BANK CLEARING HOUSE NOTICE!

Wednesday, January 19th, Gen. Lee's birthday, is a legal holiday. The banks composing the Atlanta Clearing House Association will be closed for business on that day.

DARWIN G. JONES, Manager.
FRANK HAWKINS, President.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 W. Mitchell Streets
Dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, porter, ale, bottled beer, etc. Fine liquors and wines a specialty. Also boots, shoes, harness, upper and sole leather, lace leather and sheep skins, hardware, old-fashioned hollow ware, garden and field seeds in their proper seasons. Mason and other makes of fruit jars. Fireworks for Christmas holidays. All orders from city and country promptly filled. Bargains in harness and harness leather. Terms cash.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of Henry Wright, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. January 18, 1898.
jan18-6t-tues JAMES L. HULL.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
195 MEN'S SUITS
—AT—
33 1/3 % Discount
Small lots, but every one first-class. You'll find them on our bargain counters.
308 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS
These belong to suits worth from $12.50 to $25. When we took stock we found that the coats and vests to match them had been sold. We have divided these 308 pairs into two lots.
LOT 1 AT $2.90 A PAIR.
Consists of pants worth $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $5.
LOT 2 AT $3.90 A PAIR
Contains pants worth $5.50, $6, $6.50 and up to $7.50. This is good reading—good because it pays the reader.
EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

COLUMBIA
ALL THIS WEEK
Matinees today, Thursday and Saturday,
—THE—
WOODWARD WARREN
BIG DOUBLE COMPANY OF
MATINEE TODAY,
CHEEK.
TONIGHT,
"OUR STRATEGISTS."
(Continuous Performance.)
Prices 10c, 20c, and 30c.
Sale at Miller's book store.

N. B.—

In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GA.

TANSY PILLS!
SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMANS SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 16, Phila., Pa.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co.,
8 East Wall Street.

$3,000 spot cash will buy the handsomest vacant lot on Capitol avenue; near in 50x200.

$3,000 cash will buy seven-room house, corner Ormond and Pulliam streets, new and up to date. One of the best shaded lots in the city.

$2,250 will take a new 5-room cottage; well built; renting for $210 per year to a good tenantry. One-third cash, balance three years, 6 per cent. 75 Dodd avenue.

$1,250 will buy property renting to white tenants at $16 per month, 59 and 61 Humphries street.

18 acres five miles from city three-fourths mile of railroad station, 2-r. h., 12 acres under cultivation; $500.

17 acres three and three-fourths miles out, branch; $850.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons.
41 N. Broad Street.

10-r. h., Whitehall st.; gas and water	$35 00
9-r. h., Alexander st.; g. and w.	40 00
9-r. h., W. Harris st.; gas and water	25 00
9-r. h., Peachtree st.; gas and water	65 00
8-r. h., Whitehall st.; gas and water	20 00
8-r. h., Dunlap st.; gas and water	18 00
8-r. h., W. Baker st.; gas and water	16 50
8-r. h., Luckie st.; gas and water	20 00
6-r. h., Loyd st.; gas and water	13 50
6-r. h., W. Baker st.; gas and water	31 50
6-r. h., Conally st.; gas and water	17 00
6-r. h., Kimball st.; gas and water	16 00
6-r. h., Luckie st.; gas and water	18 00
6-r. h., Haynes st.; gas and water	20 00
7-r. h., E. Simpson st.; gas and water	20 00
6-r. h., Crew st.; gas and water	25 00
5-r. h., Gullatt	15 00
5-r. h., Park st.; gas	16 00
5-r. h., Grant st.; water	10 90
5-r. h., Larkin st.; water	11 00

Several choice stores and offices cheap.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad St

"NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE
That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.
ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

A BARGAIN IN A ¾ KOLA stone left with M. Greer & Co., 93 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Money.

A LADY WISHING to loan small amount can get good home, 8 per cent interest and good security for use of same. J. C., Constitution.

WANTED—Straight loan of $1,000 to $2,000 on central residence property worth $7,000. No commission paid. Address M., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. jan 13—tf

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—I have filed a petition for removal of disabilities imposed upon me by my marriage with Clara Menkin, returnable to next term of Fulton superior court, to be held on first Monday in March, 1898. St. Clair Williams.
jan 4-11-18-25 feb 1-8-15-22 mch 1.

MUSE'S NEWS.
VOL. II. ATLANTA, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1898. NO. 86
A Rich Strike
Regular Klondike Find
Big Chunks
Knocked Off Prices
Men and Boys with narrow incomes and refined tastes will save money and secure style if they buy now and here—during this stock lowering movement. A new and fascinating price-scale has been introduced. Suits, Overcoats and Underwear are affected. Tempting values in the kind that show the knack and tact of artists.
George Muse Clothing Co.,
.... 38 WHITEHALL STREET ....

GUARANTEED BY DEALERS AND MAKERS.
Best Stoves AND Ranges Made.
CHARTER OAK STOVES and Ranges
Handsome, Reasonable, Economical.
THE FITTEN-METHVIN CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room with board at 280 Peachtree street. The Normandie.

SPLENDID front rooms for couples; also single rooms for gentlemen; first-class table; rates moderate. The Alvin.

WANTED BOARDERS—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at reasonable rates at 134 Ivy street; everything new and clean. jan 16 7t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A partner in an A No. 1 business, well established; capital necessary from $2,000 to $4,000. Address Business, care Carrier No. 12.

HOW TO BECOME lawful physicians, pharmacists, dentists or lawyers. Lock box 196, Chicago. jan9-15t

LOST.

LOST—A feather boa on Spring street, between Cain and Powers. Return to 13 Powers street; reward.

STRAYED from packing house, one red brindle cow; reward. T. R. Sawtell.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. jan-18-2m-tues-thur-sat

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women in every county for a successful line of novelties; our Automatic Fire Alarm and also Burglar alarm sweep the market; success is assured to live agents. Apply at once for terms and exclusive territory. Information and underwriters' indorsement free. Wide Awake Fire Alarm and Novelty Co., P. O. Box 764, Cincinnati, O.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—A suit of rooms in some nice suburb of Atlanta or a cottage of five rooms on the electric car line. Give particulars. Address Mr. L. S. Pirovano, Elmwood, Marietta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

T. W. BAXTER CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. nov 11 1y

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—The large store and wareroom with basement 100x150 feet, No. 12 W. Alabama street. Possession given February 1st. Apply R. F. Maddox, Jr. jan16-7t

FOR RENT—Storeroom, No. 14 N. Broad near Marietta street. Apply to Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, Grant building. jan12-14t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

90x210 feet Peachtree street.
100x260 corner Ponce de Leon and Jackson streets.
75x140 feet North avenue.
No. 4 Hunnicutt avenue; improved.
No. 144 Spring street; improved.
No. 891 Edgewood avenue; 150x400; improved.
Apply to T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., Jewelers
51 Whitehall.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Twelve or fifteen, honest, reliable boys at 9 a. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings this week. The Atlanta Exchange for Woman's Work.

WANTED—Active man to travel in this and nearby counties; $60 a month and all expenses; no experience or capital required. Address Shepp Company, 1020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN on cigars, $100 per month and experience not required; yearly contract; chance to advance. Imperial Cigar Company, New York city. jan 16 sun tues thur

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov18-thur sun tu

HELP WANTED—A lad of intelligence and good family to learn the book business. Address in own handwriting, P. O. Drawer B. jan15 7t

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade by Moler's Barber System, 1107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. Only institution of the kind in the west. Write at once for 1898 catalogue giving all particulars. jan14 5t

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $60 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. dec 9-tf thur sat tues

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

$30 A WEEK and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov 14-tf sun tues thur

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—An experienced collar and cuff ironer. Apply Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur.

WANTED—White woman to do general housework in small family; references required. Apply at 173 Hunnicutt street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position by young lady as governess for small children or teach a private school. Address Box 1, Beulah, Lee county, Alabama.

WANTED—Home in good family by respectable white girl to do housework except cooking. Address L. S. B., Cartersville, Ga.

FURNITURE.

A.—LIFE insurance policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymer building, 514 Main, Cincinnati, O. oct21-182t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A six-room cottage, No. 212 Luckie street, nearly opposite Third Presbyterian church; gas and water; good neighbors; $14. Apply 54 Walton street. jan16—sun-tues

FOR RENT—Rooms.

TWO ROOMS for rent adjoining Motes's studio; well suited for hair dressing, dressmaking and fine light for artist's studio. Apply to C. W. Motes. jan 16 tf

FOR RENT—Two or three charming rooms in refined family of three; no pleasanter place in Atlanta; will rent cheap, if taken now. Address Rooms, this office. jan13—tf

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent with or without board; references exchanged. N. V. B., 134 Alexander street.

ROOMS—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT to congenial party, four unfurnished connecting rooms, downstairs. Perfectly arranged for housekeeping, folding doors, butler's pantry and kitchen conveniences, including hot water tank connected with bath. Near in, on north side; cheap to permanent party. References exchanged. Address R. B. H., care Constitution. jan 16-4t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—100 acres 4 miles from carshed, west side city; one 3-room house and one 2-room house; a fine dairy and truck farm; land in fine state of cultivation. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES repaired by A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree street.

LUMBER DON'T BUY TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES. LUMBER
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter St 'Phone 532

"grand jewel."
canadian whisky,
made and exported by the
"royal distillery"
—at—
hamilton — ontaria — canada.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
southern agents.
other fine whiskies.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
NEW BODIE COLLAR

DRS. SNIDER & HARRIS
Room 209, Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Successfully treat chronic diseases, cancers, ruptures, dropsy, fits, private troubles and
Female Complaints
Patients treated at their homes in any part of the country by mail and express.
Opium and Morphine
Habits speedily relieved by pleasant treatment for only $5.
Fifteen years' successful experience. Everything strictly confidential.
Visits patients at a distance by special arrangements.
jan-18-6m-tues-thur-sat

NISBET WINGFIELD,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE
441 Norcross Building, Atlanta, G

KODAKS FOR RENT
KOKAK FILMS AND PLATES
Developed, printed and finished.
Photograph work of all kinds for the amateur. McCLEERY,
314 Norcross B'ld'g, Atlanta, Ga

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION
A KODAK OR PREMO CAMERA
Would Be An Acceptable Present.
ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
3½ W. Alabama St,

THE LINEN STORE.
Full Line
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
119 Whitehall St.
WM. ERSKINE, PROP.

JEWELERS' FINDINGS,
WATCH MATERIAL,
JEWELERS' TOOLS,
OPTICAL GOODS,
CLOCKS,
Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
J. FAUSTMANN,
11½ Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GRANT HOTEL.
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.
Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Brunswick Hotel,
NORCROSS, GA.
R. DuPREE, PROPRIETOR.
B. F. LOGAN, MANAGER.
Only up to date hotel in the town; all the conveniences of home. Board by day, week or month. Special rates to monthly boarders. Pool and billiard hall connected with hotel. Write for further information.

Receivers' Sale.

By virtue of an order from Hon. J. S. Candler, judge superior court Stone Mountain circuit, I will sell on the premises, at 564 Decatur street, Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on January 19, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following property to-wit: All the stock of groceries, consisting of flour, molasses, meal, tobacco, snuff, soap, lard, sugar, canned goods of every description, fixtures, showcases, scales, glass goods, vinegar, tinware, cigars, hay, oats, corn, cotton seed hulls, hams, meat, one delivery wagon and all books and accounts, all contained in storeroom at 564 Decatur street. Levied on as the property of J. H. Kirkpatrick to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of A. McD. Wilson vs. said J. H. Kirkpatrick.

January 15, 1898.

JOHN W. NELMS,
Receiver and Sheriff.

jan16-4t

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS	Jan. 19	PARIS	Feb. 9
ST. LOUIS	Jan. 26	ST. PAUL	Feb. 16
NEW YORK	Feb. 2	NEW YORK	Feb. 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.

BERLIN	Wednesday, Jan. 19, noon
NOORDLAND	Wednesday, Jan. 26, noon
FRIESLAND	Wednesday, Feb. 2, noon
KENSINGTON	Wednesday, Feb. 9, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office 6 Bowling Green
E. F. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

MRS. TRAYLOR NOW A CONVICT

Female Firebug Goes to the Elbert County Camp.

WILL STAY THERE TEN YEARS

She Says Whisky Caused All Her Trouble—Left on Seaboard Train Last Night.

Mary Catherine Traylor, the white woman who was convicted of arson, left the city last night on the Seaboard Air-Line train for Heardmont, Elbert county, to serve her ten years' sentence on a farm.

Mr. W. H. Maddox, a farmer, uses all the white female convicts in the state on his large plantation and Mrs. Traylor will have a comfortable home and will be as well fixed in life as it is possible for a convict to be.

The woman had several lady callers yesterday morning and afternoon and they did what they could to cheer her up. The prisoner was resigned and said she had made up her mind that she would serve her sentence with fortitude, as it could not be helped.

"I did hope at one time to get pardoned," she said, "but my friends failed and I thank them all the same. Whisky brought me into all this trouble. I would never have set Mr. Cooney's house on fire if I had not robbed it, and I would not have robbed it if I had not been drunk. I have been getting on sprees for a long while, having begun the use of liquor during my early married life, my husband being a saloonkeeper. As I told Miss Holloway, the police matron, I am now a Christian and will try to live a good life, even though I am a convict."

About a week ago Mrs. Traylor came near dying in the county jail from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, and it was thought at the time that she attempted suicide, but she stated afterwards that she had only taken the drug to induce sleep.

While on a drunken spree about three months ago the woman stole a lot of fine clothes from the residence of Mr. R. L. Cooney, on Capitol avenue, while the family were in Nashville, and she then set fire to the house to cover up the first crime. Several days after the arson she was found secreted in a friend's house and she made a full confession.

She will remain on the farm ten years unless pardoned by the governor.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Woodward-Warren company opened their engagement last night at the Columbia theater to standing room on every floor and one of the largest houses of the season. Hundreds were turned away unable to secure seats.

"A Practical Joke" was the bill and in it the company appears at its best and the audience was kept in a continual roar of laughter.

Guy Woodward is just as clever as of yore, and Jack Kett, Miss Warren, Will Atkinson and others of the old company received warm applause from Atlanta friends.

A most enjoyable feature of the evening was the brilliant specialties introduced between the acts by a number of very clever specialty artists. There were no curtain waits, as the performance was continuous from the rise of the first curtain to the fall on the last act. Miss Helen Myrtle, Mr. Charles Eberhardt, Mr. Will T. Hodge and Mr. Kennedy all deserve special mention for their specialties.

New specialties will be introduced at every performance.

At the matinee this afternoon "Cheek," a splendid comedy, will be given. Tonight, "Our Strategists."

The advance sale for the "Bostonians" began yesterday. It has already assumed brilliant proportions, and the house Wednesday night will doubtless be the largest of the theatrical season.

The "Bostonians" will sing Victor Herbert's new opera, "The Serenade."

The action of "The Serenade" is laid in Spain at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and it affords the finest possible opportunity for effective staging and artistic pictures, a circumstance taken full advantage of by the producers. It introduces for set pieces an ancient castle, a monastery and a convent. The costumes as well as the scenery are said to be rich, artistic and picturesque. One thing which is sure to please will be the return of such oldtime favorites as Henry Clay Barnabee, William H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Alice Nielson, George Frothingham, Harry Brown and Josephine Bartlett. Its humor is evolved from a song, "The Serenade," which is sung by nearly every member of the company, choruses included. The roster of the Bostonians this season is larger than ever before, numbering seventy strong, with a well selected orchestra.

Maria Manola and John Mason will present the prettiest of all musical comedies, "Friend Fritz," Friday and Saturday at the Grand.

The Richmond Dispatch of January 11th says of the performance:

"'Friend Fritz' is a pretty romance, fragrant with tender sentiment and elevating in its tendency as well as highly entertaining. Mrs. Mason, as the unsophisticated Suzel, is as refreshing as a mountain flower to look upon. All her oldtime daintiness she preserves, and her voice was never more sweet and musical. Her solos were pleasing. Jack Mason's Fritz Kobus was effective at every point, a superb characterization."

There will be a special bargain matinee Saturday afternoon and every lady occupying a 50-cent reserved seat will be given a superb bridesmaid rose as a souvenir from Miss Manola.

"Betsy Hamilton and the Singin' Skule."

Thursday afternoon and night at the Grand. The Exchange for Woman's Work will present Betsy Hamilton and the "Jedediah Bobbin Singin' Skule," under the direction of Bertram & Willard, of New York. The skollars are made up of Atlanta's best local talent. Betsy will appear at night only. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. On sale this morning at exchange or theater. Bring the kids to the matinee.

BAILIFF BUICE WINS OUT.

Will Buice Tried in Police Court and the Case Dismissed.

Bailiff Will Buice, who was arrested by the police Saturday night, came out victorious in his trial before the recorder yesterday afternoon.

Buice was taken from a house on Railroad street Saturday night upon the request of the woman who conducted the establishment. Buice claimed to be a bailiff of Justice Foute's court and said he was in the house on official business. He was drinking and was locked up nearly all day Sunday.

Buice proved he was a bailiff before the recorder and the case against him was dismissed.

Open for Guests.
Suwanee Springs Hotel opened January 1, 1898, as a resort and sanitarium. The waters of these springs are an infallible cure for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, gout, Bright's disease and all kidney, liver, bladder, skin and blood diseases, insomnia, loss of appetite, etc. Climate unequaled, location central, accommodations first-class.
We will give any person their board free if the water fails to cure them in from three to four weeks. For illustrated pamphlets, with testimonials, write to Andrew Hanley, Suwanee Springs, Fla.
jan 4—1m e o d

JUSTICES HEAR FLANAGAN'S CASE

State Supreme Court Listens To Argument from Counsel.

RECORD IS VERY LENGTHY

Colonel Glenn, with Remarkable Energy and Force, Speaks Three Hours.

KIMSEY AND TERRELL FOR PROSECUTION

Will Resume Argument This Morning and Defense Closes with One Hour and Thirty Minutes.

THE hearing of the motion for a new trial in the Flanagan case was taken up by the supreme court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Colonel W. C. Glenn opened the argument for the plaintiff and handed the evidence for three hours, when the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The prosecution will make its argument when the court convenes this morning, and after it has finished Colonel Glenn will close in a hour-and-thirty-minutes' speech.

When the case was called yesterday morning Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justices Lewis and Cobb were on the bench. Colonel Glenn asked for a full bench and Associate Justices Little, Lumpkin and Fish took their seats. Justice Lewis was disqualified, having been counsel on the prosecution at a former trial.

The case was immediately opened and the argument begun.

Colonel Glenn in his opening remarks thanked the court for postponing the case when he was too ill to be present at the hearing and asked for two additional hours to the time allowed him by the rules of the court. After a short consultation this request was granted and he launched into the long copy of the bill of exceptions which was before him.

The bill is one of the largest that has ever been filed in the court. It contains forty-two grounds why a new trial should be granted. Besides this there was a large book containing nearly 300 pages which is a compilation of the evidence on the former trial. Authorities in the shape of many calf-bound books were lying on the table around the attorneys. The prosecution was represented by Attorney General Terrell. Colonel Glenn was assisted by his partner, Colonel Dan W. Rountree.

Colonel Glenn's argument was masterful and he was warmly congratulated upon its delivery when he had finished. It was the general opinion by those that had heard it that a new trial will be granted.

It is thought that a change of venue will be granted, although this point was hardly touched upon yesterday. At times in his speech Colonel Glenn would refer to the "gleaming bayonets" that surrounded the courthouse while the trials were in progress and the prejudice of the people of the county that he said was everywhere prevalent.

He reviewed the evidence, first taking up the crime, and said that he believed there was never in this state a more brutal and dastardly crime committed, and that he found excuse for it only in the insanity of the perpetrator.

TOM MARTIN GETS FIVE YEARS.

Izler's Assailant Was Convicted Before Judge Candler Yesterday.

Tom Martin, the negro with whom Harry Izler had a street fight several nights ago, was convicted and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary on the charge of an assault with intent to murder.

Harry Izler, who is well known in the city, was walking down Peachtree street with members of the chorus of the Liliputians, when he had a fight with Martin. It is said the negro followed him down Edgewood avenue after they had fought on Peachtree street. Near the Equitable building Martin cut Izler and then ran down the street.

Izler was carried to a drug store by friends. Yesterday morning Izler testified in court against the negro, giving the details of the fight and identifying his assailant.

The negro was represented by Attorney Morris Macks and as soon as sentence was pronounced Attorney Macks notified the court that a new trial would be asked at once.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists who know precisely the nature and quality of all ingredients used.

You Are Dying
And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

Plenty of Eggs.
If you will give your hens Egg-Maker you will have plenty of eggs the year round. For sale by druggists and grocers.

Games. Games. Games.
Baseball, Soldier Boy, Stanley in Africa, the Spanish Main, Military Game, Kohla, Penny Post, Cuckoo, Fish Pond, Hop Scotch, Tiddledy Winks and a great variety of other games to close out at half price. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Blacksmith Coal.
The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Important Change of Schedule.

Commencing Sunday, the 16th, the following changes will be made in leaving Atlanta:

Cincinnati vestibuled limited will leave Atlanta at 5:30 a. m.

Kansas City express, with through sleeping car, Atlanta to Kansas City, will leave Atlanta at 5:40 a. m.

Jacksonville and Brunswick day express will leave Atlanta at 7:45 a. m., instead of 5:20 a. m., as heretofore. This will make two through trains to Florida daily.

The Cincinnati and Florida Limited will leave Atlanta at 10:55 p. m. as heretofore, with through sleeping cars for Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., without change. jan 16-3t

Extension of Suburban Train Service Atlanta to Jonesboro.

Effective January 9th, Central of Georgia Railway Company will extend their suburban train service Atlanta to Jonesboro. Following will be the schedule daily except Sunday: Leave Jonesboro 5:50 a. m., arrive Atlanta 6:45 a. m.; leave Atlanta 12:06 p. m., arrive Jonesboro 12:56 p. m.; leave Jonesboro 1:15 p. m., arrive Atlanta 2:05 p. m.; leave Atlanta 6:10 p. m., arrive Jonesboro 7:10 p. m. Following trains will run Sunday: Leave Jonesboro 8 a. m., arrive Atlanta 8:55 a. m.; leave Atlanta 12:50 p. m., arrive Jonesboro 1:45 p. m. In addition to above schedule, suburban train will make regular trips to and from Hapeville as heretofore.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12 will run as heretofore.

E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
J. C. HAILE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
jan 11 10t

MAY EXTEND THE GAS MAINS

Residents Between Atlanta and Decatur Want More Improvements.

COMPANY ASKS FOR A MAP

Citizens Would Welcome New Lighting Material and Are Anxious That Pipes Be Laid.

The residents between Atlanta and Decatur are making every effort to have the Atlanta Gas Light Company extend its gas mains out of the city and into their vicinity.

This has been contemplated for some time, but no active work has been done until recently toward securing the extension of the mains. It is now proposed by those who wish the improvement to run the pipes through the neighborhoods of Edgewood and Kirkwood to Decatur.

The mains would be tapped along the route and every house could be supplied. A number of citizens have been to the gas company asking it to consider the proposition and investigate the practicability of it. It is said that the extension would be welcomed through the country and receive the support of the people.

The gas company says it could build a plant in Decatur for what it would cost to run the mains there. It claims that the pressure between Atlanta and Decatur would be too great. The pipes now run as far as the county line, where the city limits end, and from that point it is four miles into Decatur.

The officials of the gas company have told a delegation of citizens from Edgewood that if they would prepare them a map of the neighborhood showing the location of the houses and the route the mains could extend and the grades they would look over the field and consider the extension.

The people of Decatur have been anxiously awaiting the improvement and the present council has promised that it will have either gas or electricity before the end of the year.

SUIT AGAINST STOCK DROVERS.

Mr. J. T. Jones Wants $5,000 for Injuries Caused by Loose Mules.

Mr. J. T. Jones, who was injured last Tuesday afternoon by a drove of mules driven through the street, will file suit this morning for $5,000 damages against Messrs. Womack, Nichols & Co., the owners of the mules.

The suit is filed to test the liability of stock dealers who allow mules and horses to be driven through the streets of the city. The day after the accident to Mr. Jones occurred cases were made against the drivers, but Recorder Calhoun took the position that he could not fine the drovers, as the city allowed them the right to drive stock through the streets.

Mr. Jones claims in his suit which will be placed upon record this morning, that he was sitting in his buggy at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, when a team frightened by the mules dashed into his buggy, overturning the vehicle and seriously injuring him. He has retained Judge W. R. Hammond and Attorney Lee Langley as counsel, and the result of the test case will be watched with considerable interest.

The stockmen claim they are not liable for any damages arising from the driving of stock through the streets of the city, as a city ordinance gives them authority to do so. Mr. Jones claims he is entitled to damages, and he will ask for a verdict in the amount of his suit.

THE CURSE
Of mankind—contagious blood poison—claimed as its victim Mr. Frank B. Martin, 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the usual physician's treatment did him not the slightest good. His condition reached that deplorable stage which only this terrible disease can produce.
THE CURE
After all else failed, was at last found in S. S. S.—the greatest of all blood remedies. Eighteen bottles removed the disease permanently, and left his skin without a blemish.
S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable; and is the only known cure for this most terrible disease. Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.
SSS

Mrs. Effie M. Belton vs. Charles W. Belton.—No. 5,019, fall term, 1897, Fulton superior court. To Charles W. Belton, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 13th day of August, 1897, Mrs. Effie M. Belton filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the fall term, 1897, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 16th day of December, 1897. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
dec 21 jan 4 18 feb 1

Benjamin C. Rush vs. Ann Rush. No. 3945, spring term, 1897, Fulton superior court.

To Ann Rush—Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 28th day of September, 1896, Benjamin C. Rush filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1897, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 8th day of October, 1897. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
dec 21 jan 4-18 feb 1

Proposals for Convict Farm

As authorized by an act of the general assembly approved December 21, 1897, the prison commission of Georgia invites offers for the sale of not less than two thousand nor more than five thousand acres of good land, in one body or in several bodies, located in different parts of the state, accessible by railroad, to be used, under the provisions of said act, for a convict farm or farms, and will receive such offers in writing up to the 15th day of March, 1898.

All such offers must be accompanied by a complete abstract of title and a topographical map showing the cleared and timbered lands, quantity and quality of such timber; waste land; quality of soil and clay; quantity and quality of stone suitable for building purposes, and water power, if either or both; water supply and railroad facilities.

After the date specified above the commission will, as soon as practicable, inspect the lands so offered or such of it as may be deemed suitable for the purposes mentioned, and will purchase such tract or tracts as can be obtained the most cheaply, other requirements being equal; but the right is distinctly reserved by the commissioners of rejecting any and all offers so made.

No purchase will be made until the abstract of title shall have been favorably passed upon by the attorney general.

For further information address the commission.

JOSEPH S. TURNER,
Chairman.

Douglas Glessner, Secretary.
jan18-4t tues

Four-room Cottage
Near Edgewood avenue, for sale cheap; one-third cash, balance payable monthly. For further information call at room 303 Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga. jan 14 tf

Odd Trousers
AT
Odd Prices......
This is the time of year to buy ODD TROUSERS. You have a fairly good coat and vest, perhaps, and by buying a pair of Odd Trousers you can "tide over" till spring. Our entire line of Trousers have been greatly reduced, which will enable you to do this "tiding over" without much cost, as just a trace of former prices remain now. See these quotations? By the way, we will sell you A SUIT cheap if you haven't the coat and vest.
Lines at
$1.60
$2.40
$2.80
$3.20
M. R. Emmons & Co.
39-41 Whitehall Street.

Henry R. Powers, Pres'dent. J. Floyd Johnson, V. Pres., New York.
Henry Clay Fairman, Correspondence and Advertising.
MARY
etta is a nice town, and there we have a surprising bargain for fruit growers. Enquire.
THE BULL
etin full to overflowing with city property, farms, timber lands, hotels, etc.,
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out—10,000 copies. Get it, study it, choose your bargain, and see that our methods are not
LOOSE
but scientific and sound.
For choice farms, near and far, great and small, read The Bulletin, and if you want to buy or sell, consult
ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
$3,000—BEAUTIFUL Jackson street 2-story, 7-room house and lot on best part of street.
$2,500 for a 60-foot Juniper street, on prettiest part of street; it is a lovely lot.
$1,800 for 2 houses and two lots not far out and renting now for $19 per month; half cash, balance monthly; white tenants.
$700 for south side lot, well located on car line, worth double the money, but must go.
$3,500, 70 acres and 7-room house on Georgia railroad this side of Clarkston; nice fruit, etc.
$850 for nice house and 3-acre lot in half mile of depot at Hapeville; cost $1,600; this is cheap.
Money to lend on hand. Residence property 6, 7 and 8 per cent.
Office 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
$4,000 BUYS 163x269 corner lot, one block from Peachtree street; lies well; will make five good lots. This property cost the owner much more money, but has authorized us to close same out at this remarkably low price. Good speculation in this.
$2,500 BUYS five houses one-half mile from center of city in the best colored renting section in the city. Property rents now for $31 per month. The houses are in good repair and the lot is a corner. Let us show you this.
FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, best location in city for financial institution	$150 00
No. 8 Peachtree street, large store	$150 00
No. 9 Broad street, good location	75 00
No. 30 Peachtree street, store	75 00
No. 155 Whitehall st., 8-rooms, g. & w.	37 50
No. 310 Whitehall, 10 rooms, g. & w.	35 00
No. 94 Windsor, 8 rooms, g. & w.	30 00
No. 245 Fulton, 7 rooms, g. & w.	22 50
No. 14 Mangum, 3 rooms, w.	18 00
No. 281 Fulton, store and dwelling	12 50
No. 159 W. Mitchell st., store	8 00

Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay. Current rates. Isaac Liebman & Son.

Real Estate at Forced Sale
$2,700 FOR a splendid 2-story, 7-room house, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; nice lot with alley, east front, in a first-class residence locality. Terms easy.
$4,500 takes bran new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy. Will take small lot or purchase money notes in part payment. A bargain which will satisfy the closest trader.
$500 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia avenue; good for a home or speculation.
S. B. TURMAN,
Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
14 Wall St., Kimball House.
I DESIRE to exchange for good rent paying property an elegant home on Lee street in West End and a vacant lot, 138x171, on a splendid corner. If you have such property, call on me and I can give you a good trade.
I HAVE a charming 8-room house elegantly furnished on the best part of Spring street that I can rent for $40 per month.
6-ROOM HOUSE, new, modern, one block of two car lines, on Crew street for $15 per month to a good tenant.
SPLENDID Whitehall street store that can be rented cheap by acceptable party.
ALSO some choice bargains in small places.
A BEAUTIFUL lot close to Peachtree that will interest you if you want a desirable building site at a reasonable price.
G. W. ADAIR.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office 509 Temple Court, corner E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
TELEPHONE 332

A. J. WEST & CO.
REAL ESTATE
For Rent—5-room house; Orme street; near West Harris street, $15.
For Sale—Prettiest, fattest, gentlest, finest imported Shetland-Scotch pony in Atlanta.
For Sale—First-class paying fire insurance business.
For Sale—Nice cottage, West Harris street; close in; suitable for mail agent, railroad or any other man who wants a convenient home; cheap on easy terms. Call on us for real estate information.
A. J. WEST,
Real Estate, 16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

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Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.
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Best Jellico Lump, $4.00 ton
Best Jellico Nut, $3.50 ton
Alabama Nut Coal $3.00 per ton. Small Nut Coal for Stoves $2.50 ton.
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THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Whitehall St., near Trinity ave. Won medal at C. S. & I. Exposition, over all competitors, for "Methods of Instruction." Actual Business Practice from the start. Benn Pitman Shorthand. Enter now. Call or write for information.

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$150 Given For $65—Southern Shorthand and Business University, Atlanta, Ga. The Leading Business School of the south. The $50 Business Course, $50 Shorthand Course and $50 English Course all combined for $65, if Scholarships are secured now. Circulars free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Prest., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Prest., Alanta, Ga.

ARTISTIC CHINA
—FOR—
WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT LYCETT'S.
Lessons in China and Painting Materials for Sale

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of the power vested in the Neal Loan and Banking Company by mortgage given by T. J. Barnard February 3, 1896, recorded February 8, 1897, in mortgage book "A. B.," pages 227, 228 and 229 of the records of Liberty county, Georgia, we will sell before the courthouse door in Fulton county between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February, 1898, to the highest bidder for cash the property described in said mortgage as follows: Twenty-five hundred acres of land, more or less, in the fifteenth district of Liberty county, Georgia, known as the Northampton and Fairfield tracts, beginning at northeast corner of Mrs. A. M. Barnard, running east along bank North Newport river to land Roswell King, thence southwest along lands of said King to signboard on Darien road, thence along said road to southeast corner of land of Mrs. A. M. Barnard, thence along said land line to beginning point, said plantation being improved and cultivated land.

The proceeds of said sale shall be applied to the payment of a past due debt of fifteen hundred and forty ($1540) dollars principal and interest thereon, which exists in favor of the Neal Loan and Banking Company against T. J. Barnard (which said mortgage to said Neal Loan and Banking Company was given to secure), and the payment of the expenses of this sale, and the balance, if any, will be turned over to T. J. Barnard. Said indebtedness of fifteen hundred and forty ($1540) dollars is evidenced by eleven (11) notes for the sum of eighty ($80) dollars each and one note for six hundred and sixty ($660) dollars. The first of said notes has been in default for more than thirty (30) days, and it is stipulated in the above described mortgage that in case of default in the payment of any one of said notes, continuing for the space of thirty (30) days after such note becomes due that each and all of the said notes shall thereby become due and payable. The Neal Loan and Banking Company will make to the purchaser at said sale good and sufficient title in fee simple.

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING CO.
W. H. & E. R. BLACK, Attorneys.
jan 4 4-t tues

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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ARCHITECTS.
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We furnish names and addresses for sending out catalogues and circulars. Buyer and seller brought together. Press clippings on all subjects. We can push your business.
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Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 38 a m	5 25 p m	2 15 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 35 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 20 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 36 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 38 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	......	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m	......	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m	......	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	......	7 00 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 20 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 50 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 17 a m	6 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 20 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time. in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	5 25 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡18	Macon	5 40 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
‡26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡27	Columbus	10 20 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 45 am
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡38	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati	2 30 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	‡28	Columbus	4 40 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 56 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1 Ev Sun
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar. Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar. Cornelia	......	......	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv. Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	......
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	......
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm	......	......
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am	......	......
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	......	......
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv. Danville		1 20 am	1 50 pm	‡2 30 am
Ar. Ricmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett	......	6 25 pm	......	6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	......	7 55 pm	......	7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville	......	9 30 pm	......	8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 30 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 23 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm	......	7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	8 05 am	......	9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm	......	7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am	......	......

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

No. 13 has local sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga open in depot at 9 o'clock p. m. No. 9 Sleeper to Cincinnati

Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	4 40 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 09 pm
Ar Columbus	9 25 am	9 10 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	......

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	......
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am	......	......
Ar Greenville	7 30 am	......	......
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	......
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	......
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	......
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	......	......
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	......
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.